

Law Enforcement News

Vol. X, No. 16

September 24, 1984

Black and white and blue all over:

'Unbiased' NYPD exam stirs race debate

By Jennifer Browdy

Suppose you are a police executive faced with the following scenario:

Your stated goal is to eliminate discrimination against minorities from your department. Your city has just spent a large sum of money to develop a police promotional test that is as culturally unbiased and job-related as possible, and you have gotten representatives from all factions within your department to agree that the test is indeed fair.

You administer the test, and receive surprising results: of those who passed, a shockingly disproportionate number are white.

Your minority officers raise a hue and cry, demanding that a quota system be implemented to increase their numbers in the supervisory ranks of the department. Your non-minority officers press just as firmly for promotions based on a strict merit system.

What would you do?

If you were New York City Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward, you would square your jaw and insist that the sacred precept of the merit system cannot be set aside for racial considerations.

The situation described above arose last month in New York when a sergeant's promotional exam was given to 11,593 police officers, many of whom had been originally hired under quota systems imposed by Federal courts. Of those who took the exam, 9,120 were white, 1,420 were black, 1,003 were Hispanic, 44 were Asian and 6 were American Indian.

The results showed that of the 1,037 officers who passed the test, 968 were white, 23 were black, 44 were Hispanic and 2 were Asian Americans. Translated into percentages, 10.6 percent of the whites who took the test passed, compared to 1.6 percent of the blacks and 4.4 percent of the Hispanics.

Obviously something is amiss in this situation, but just what it is no one involved has been able to explain.

"I don't know why so few blacks passed," said Officer Marvin Blue, president of the NYPD Guardian's Association, a black officers' group. Blue refrained from calling the test discriminatory, but said he wanted either a new test administered or a quota system used to insure more minority promotions.

Blaming the results on the cultural bias of the test is the easiest answer. But New York City, long the victim of racial discrimination lawsuits, spent \$500,000 to develop a test that would be as fair and job-related as possible. A panel of attorneys and representatives from all police minority groups, as well as the Sergeant's Benevolent Association and the police administration, approved the test before it was administered.

"The process was legal, the test fair, but the results disparate," Commissioner Ward said. "That has not been explained yet."

Frederick Frank, vice president of Assessment Designs Inc., the Orlando, Fla., firm that developed the test, admitted that the development of standardized tests "is not a perfect science. But steps can be taken to make it as effective and fair and job-related as possible," he said. "And those steps were taken."

Sgt. Joseph Toal, president of the NYPD Sergeants Benevolent Association, said he believed the test was "fair, job-related and nondiscriminatory." The minority groups were "incorrect in calling for a quota," he said. "Everyone sat down and agreed the test was fair before it was given," he said. "We need sergeants very badly, and we want to see the people who passed be promoted. Anything else just ruins the system."

If all parties are in agreement that the test itself is unbiased, then the question becomes a bit more complicated. Why do minorities have such a bad track record on standardized tests?

The issue applies to more than just police Civil Service exams. A recent report published by Howard University's Institute for the Study of Educational Policy said black candidates for teaching positions are failing standardized tests in disproportionately larger numbers than

whites. As a result, the report said, minority graduates in education are switching their career plans as word spreads of the mounting number of failures on the standardized tests.

The implications of this for policing are unsettling. How can a department improve minority representation if minorities either fail the Civil Service tests or opt to look for jobs in other occupational fields? Must the police administrator lower standards or implement a quota system in order to insure that minorities are properly represented?

"There is no happy solution," said Commissioner Ward of this problem. But, he said, he would not consider the idea of a quota system, because it would have a "devastating effect on the sense of fundamental fairness" among white men. If minorities continued to do poorly on the exams, he said, it might cause them to feel "they are in a second-class position" in the department, but his advice to those who felt this way was simple and direct: "Study long and study hard. That's what I did."

Newark Police Director Huhert Williams, another black police executive, said he "strongly supported" Commissioner Ward's policy.

Williams said that if he were faced with a similar situation, he would first make sure the test was "job-related and culturally

Continued on Page 8

UCR notes 7% dip in 1983 crime

The number of serious crimes reported to police nationwide last year declined by 7 percent from 1982 figures, the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported this month. It was the biggest decrease in 23 years, and experts have attributed it to the aging of crime-prone "baby-boom" teenagers, as well as to the fact that there are more criminals than ever behind bars.

The bureau's annual crime survey tallied 12,070,200 reported offenses in 1983, with declines in nearly all crime categories, in every part of the country and in every size community. The survey included data from nearly 16,000 law enforcement agencies.

It is the second year the FBI reported a drop in the number of crimes, after a record high in 1981. The number of crimes dropped 3.4 percent in 1982, the first decrease since 1977.

All the news was not good, however. The National Coalition to Ban Handguns zeroed in on the fact that more than 9,000 people were killed with pistols in the United States last year, despite the drop in the national crime rate.

The coalition, using the bureau's new crime figures, said 9,194 people died in such crimes in 1983, about 1,000, or 9 percent fewer than were killed with guns in 1982.

State-by-state crime roundup

	Total 1983 Index crime	% change from 1982
Alabama	162,361	-11.1
Alaska	28,829	+5.9
Arizona	189,382	-7.1
Arkansas	81,493	-8.1
California	1,680,978	-6.7
Colorado	208,025	-3.5
Connecticut	156,204	-8.7
Delaware	33,124	-13.8
District of Columbia	58,893	-12.0
Florida	724,226	-6.9
Georgia	258,241	-12.2
Hawaii	59,432	-9.2
Idaho	38,233	-3.0
Illinois	598,069	-4.8
Indiana	226,272	-6.6
Iowa	113,849	-5.3
Kansas	109,847	-7.9
Kentucky	127,569	-2.5
Louisiana	223,080	-3.7
Maine	42,186	-3.5
Maryland	230,564	-10.1
Massachusetts	288,971	-9.2
Michigan	587,443	-4.5
Minnesota	167,177	-9.2
Mississippi	82,995	-8.9
Missouri	225,136	-8.1
Montana	37,945	+9.3
Nebraska	60,489	-3.5
Nevada	59,709	-14.2
New Hampshire	32,187	-11.6
New Jersey	385,600	-8.7
New Mexico	88,783	-1.1
New York	1,042,811	-8.7
North Carolina	254,451	-7.0
North Dakota	18,193	+2.5
Ohio	484,121	-9.1
Oklahoma	162,563	-2.0
Oregon	166,398	-4.4
Pennsylvania	380,103	-7.2
Rhode Island	47,802	-7.0
South Carolina	155,723	-9.3
South Dakota	17,833	-2.4
Tennessee	187,946	-8.4
Texas	928,858	-3.5
Utah	82,859	Unchanged
Vermont	21,697	-10.4
Virginia	219,868	-6.9
Washington	261,343	-2.0
West Virginia	47,533	-2.8
Wisconsin	202,188	-4.4
Wyoming	20,631	-14.5
Puerto Rico	92,252	-4.6

Former No. 2 cop named to chief's job in Milwaukee

For the first time in 20 years, Milwaukee has a police chief who does not go by the name of Harold Breier.

Robert A. Ziarnik has been named to take over the police chief's seat vacated by the retirement of Breier on June 30. Ziarnik, who was appointed September 6 by the Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission, was a 33-year veteran of the force before he retired as inspector of police, the number two spot in the department, in 1983.

In a telephone interview, Ziarnik said he is "hopeful of providing the community with the best possible police protection. There are some improvements I'd like to make, but I'm starting with a fine department, and that helps a lot," he said.

Improved training for his officers and an added emphasis on better police-community relations, which had often been strained during Breier's tenure as



Ziarnik

chief of the the department, are high on the list of priorities, Ziarnik said.

In addition, he said he hopes to improve the department's technological equipment in order to provide Milwaukee with "the best law enforcement for the least cost."

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — A New York State Police trooper, Michael E. DeRosa, 54, was struck and killed in a hit-and-run accident on Connecticut's Interstate 84 while he changed the tire on his car. Police arrested a suspect in connection with incident, who was charged with evading responsibility, second-degree manslaughter and operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

DELAWARE — When Sussex County's 911 emergency telephone system went into service earlier this month, Delaware became the first state to be blanketed with the 911 system.

MARYLAND — Theft from the Port of Baltimore's state-owned terminals dropped 28 percent during the first half of this year compared with the same period in 1983, Maryland Port Administration police report. The drop came despite a cargo traffic increase of more than 30 percent.

Police from Prince George's County and Fairfax County, Va., broke up a \$25,000-a-week sports betting ring last month in a raid that resulted in the arrest of eight persons and the seizure of \$77,400 in cash as well as four handguns, small quantities of narcotics and voluminous records of the illegal operations.

MASSACHUSETTS — Bolton Police Chief Warren Wilson has given his blessing to a City Council plan that would allow emergency dispatchers to serve as an answering service for businesses in a bid to generate revenue. Wilson said the practice would not interfere with emergency calls.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Hillsborough County Sheriff James O'Flynn has been removed from office after his conviction for extorting campaign contributions from employees. The state attorney general's office will oversee the Sheriff's Department

until an interim sheriff is appointed.

NEW YORK — Two female agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who were having lunch in Central Park were stripped of their guns and valuables by two men armed with knives. The agents, Cathleen Kelly, 35, and Mary Rodgers, 38, were left handcuffed together as their assailants fled on foot, according to New York City police.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — A U.S. Capitol Police sergeant was accidentally shot and killed last month by another police officer during a training exercise in a vacant Capitol Hill building. The Sgt., Christopher S. Eney, 37, was shot in the lower back. Police did not explain why the second officer participated in the exercise with live ammunition.

The Metropolitan Police Department has bought 70 motorcycles to supplement its fleet of lightweight motor scooters. The motorcycles were needed because half of the department's 750 scooter officers were effectively grounded last February when Police Chief Maurice Turner imposed a 195-pound weight limit for riders. The motorcycles can carry 330 pounds.

Southeast

FLORIDA — Police dogs may be added to the Jacksonville force to help reduce the number of shootings of fleeing felons, officials said. Five suspects have been killed this year.

GEORGIA — Johnson County Sheriff Roland Attaway was hospitalized this month after suffering a serious stroke. Attaway was exonerated in 1983 by a U.S. District Court jury of charges of brutality toward civil rights demonstrators and of leading illegal mass arrests during the 1980 riots in Dublin.

NORTH CAROLINA — Police in Winston-Salem have begun testing an ultra-light plane for traffic patrols and suspect pursuits. If they like the plane, they plan to buy two at \$3,000 each.

TENNESSEE — At least one child was sexually abused at Miss Ann's Preschool in Nashville, authorities say. The state removed 65 children from the center until police complete their investigation.

VIRGINIA — More than 400 Federal, state and local law enforcement officers paid their last respects August 22 to John R. Bowman, the Virginia state trooper who was brutally murdered on his front doorstep in Manassas last month. Bowman, a trooper for five years, was stabbed at least 42 times by an attacker that police have been unable to identify. A reward of \$12,000 has been offered for information leading to the arrest of a suspect in the case.

The Middleburgh Town Council has hired Daniel Franklin Hopps as police chief to succeed former chief Charles (Jeep) Craun, who retired in August after 16 years with the force. Hopps has been a patrol officer with the force for four years and before that spent several years with the Virginia State Police.

Fired Vienna Police Chief Zed L. Childress has filed a \$100,000 lawsuit against town officials, claiming they illegally conspired to remove him from his job in June. Childress, a 23-year veteran, was chief for only 9 months.

Midwest

OHIO — Lawrence Township has two less emergency vehicles in its fleet these days. The town's only ambulance was knocked out of commission and its newest patrol car was demolished after they crashed into each other while responding to an accident.

WEST VIRGINIA — The town of Paw Paw's biggest problem — rowdy teenagers — was recently solved by Tracy Grady, the town's only police officer. Grady organized nine of the teenagers into a volunteer auxiliary police force. Grady said the most common crime in Paw Paw is kids racing cars.

WISCONSIN — A Federal appeals court judgment has awarded about \$2 million to the family of a black man shot by a white police officer in 1958. Former officer Thomas Grady was sentenced to prison for killing Daniel Bell, 22.

Plains States

MISSOURI — In Jefferson City, a crackdown on marijuana growers as led to the destruction of \$32 million in crops and the arrest of 105 people. Police officials credited a tipster hotline with the success of the raids.

Southwest

ARIZONA — The manager of the Phelps Dodge copper mine in Clifton has asked the state Department of Public Safety to maintain a security force at the mine. Violence has broken out repeatedly at the mine during the course of a bitter 14-month-old labor strike.

Pinal County Chief Deputy Sheriff Dave Warren was suspended without pay for 21 days after his arrest on suspicion of disorderly conduct. A police officer claims Warren tried to punch him during a traffic stop.

COLORADO — Douglas County's new 911 emergency telephone system is now in operation, with dispatchers operating out of the sheriff's office handling the calls. Police officials eventually plan to install a separate countywide communications center.

NEW MEXICO — Warden Harvey Winans of the state penitentiary resigned for personal reasons effective September 28. He had headed the facility for three years.

OKLAHOMA — An Oklahoma Department of Public Safety patrolman, Mark O. Harris, 36, was killed when he was struck by a car after he had stopped a speeder on Interstate 35. The driver of the car was subsequently arrested by the Oklahoma Highway Patrol and charged with drunken driving.

TEXAS — According to a report in the Dallas Times Herald, felons who committed crimes with weapons don't always serve the mandatory one-third of their sentences because of poor record-keeping in the prisons. At least 21 violent felons were paroled early in the past five months.

Dallas Assistant District Attorney Kenneth Dean Carden has resigned after his arrest for soliciting a police decoy prostitute. Carden gained national attention for his prosecution of black engineer Lenell Geter, who was later cleared of an armed robbery charge.

State officials in Austin have reported that major crime dropped 3.7 percent statewide for the first six months of the year, while rape increased.

UTAH — Memorial services were held earlier this month for former Sevier County Sheriff Lee Rex Huntsman, 69, who was sheriff for 28 years before retiring in 1982.

Far West

CALIFORNIA — The State Assembly unanimously passed a bill August 31 to crack down on child pornography. Under the bill, which has moved to the State Senate, it would be a misdemeanor, punishable by up to a year in jail, to display to an adult pornographic materials depicting youths under age 17. It would be a felony to show such material to a minor or to induce children under age 14 to pose for such pornography.

OREGON — Members of Portland's prestigious City Club have voted to solve the city's prostitution problem by legalizing prostitution and confining it to certain areas through zoning. Police efforts to stop street-walking have been ineffective, city officials say.

A crime victim's rights bill will be featured on the state's November ballot, after the state Supreme Court ruled that its opponents waited too long to challenge it. Among the measure's features are expanded judicial authority to compensate victims.

The state attorney general's office has been asked to investigate reports that officers of the Merced County Sheriff's Department paid a prostitute to have sex with a handcuffed deputy on a pool table at his bachelor party. Sheriff Bill Amis distinguished the case from a similar episode that took place early this year in San Francisco, which ultimately led to a number of firings and suspensions. In the Merced case, Amis said, "I believe there was consent." The officer in the San Francisco incident objected to being victimized.

The Los Angeles City Council has approved two new appointees to the city's Police Commission. The new members are Herbert F. Boeckmann, 53, a conservative businessman and political fundraiser from the San Fernando Valley, and Robert M. Talcott, a 52-year-old lawyer from West Los Angeles. Talcott was a member of a local bar association committee that in 1976 and 1977 drew up guidelines for the police department on intelligence gathering.

U.S. Department of Transportation

Ad Council

**DRINKING AND DRIVING
CAN KILL A FRIENDSHIP**

Maryland court OK's use of DWI roadblocks

The controversial use of sobriety checkpoints by police received another shot in the arm last month when the Maryland Court of Appeals ruled that roadblocks set up by the Maryland State police to apprehend drunk drivers do not violate constitutional protections against illegal searches and seizures.

The ruling came in connection with cases involving the drunken-driving arrests of two motorists on January 1, 1983, in Harford County, Md. The two men were arrested as part of a highly publi-

cized pilot program in which motorists were stopped at state police checkpoints in an effort to crack down on drunken driving.

The appellate court ruled, by a 6-to-1 majority, that "the intrusion on individual liberties caused by the checkpoints is minimal" when "balanced against the state's compelling interest in detecting and deterring drunk driving."

In the Maryland police program, motorists are warned of the checkpoint by a large sign, and all motorists approaching the road-

block are stopped for about 30 seconds. If there is no immediate evidence of intoxication, they are given a special brochure and waved on.

Chief Judge Robert Murphy, writing for the court, noted that in the program all vehicles are stopped, and "there is virtually no risk that motorists will be singled out arbitrarily."

The sole dissenting judge, Rita Davidson, asserted that the statistics collected by the state police showed the roadblock program to be "ineffective."

"Unlike the majority, I cannot gloss over or ignore the significance of" the statistical data, she said. According to Davidson, the data showed a 10 percent decrease in alcohol-related accidents in Harford County when the roadblocks were used, compared to an 11 percent decrease in Frederick County, where no roadblocks were used.

Davidson concluded that more traditional means of detecting drunken driving were effective and there was no "pressing need" for the roadblock program.

While lower level courts in about one-third of the states have held that sobriety checkpoints are legal, Maryland and Kansas are the only two states where the highest courts have upheld their use. The U.S. Supreme Court has not ruled on this specific type of roadblock.

Maryland State Police spokesman Tom Moore said the police have no plans for expanding the program as a result of the ruling.



A Las Vegas police officer keeps a discrete distance as an escaped buffalo moves in to investigate the car. The buffalo was one of two that escaped from a local feed store last month, attacking a car before being rounded up and returned to their pens.

Wide World Photo

Hoofing it

Urban sheriffs see appeal of contract policing increasing

Could the era of the one-man local police department be drawing to a close?

This was the consensus reached by a group of sheriffs from large urban departments, who said that it is becoming increasingly common for small communities to look to the large county sheriff's departments for protection, rather than hiring their own law enforcement officers.

"It's a matter of economics and professionalism," Sheriff Richard Elrod of Cook County, Ill., told 22 sheriffs from the Urban County Sheriff's Association at its meeting last month. "You can't run a 10-man police department efficiently and effectively."

The association, which is made up of sheriffs of counties with more than 450,000 residents, opened its August 31 meeting in Metairie, La., with a discussion of contract policing, a practice that Elrod said began in Los Angeles, but has become increasingly popular throughout the United States.

Sheriff John Duffy of San Diego County, Calif., said small communities within his county have contracted for his services for reasons of cost-effectiveness. Because of its large size and many resources, he said, his office can



Duffy

handle the job for one-half to one-third of what it would cost for the community to have its own police department.

"If people realize there's a professional sheriff out there, that's who they want, rather than starting up their own department, which is less cost-effective," Sheriff Elrod said.

Large urban sheriff's departments can afford the most up-to-date, specialized crime-fighting equipment, such as computer systems, Elrod said. "A local



Elrod

department with a limited tax base can't afford to get into this high-tech boom," he said.

Both Duffy and Elrod acknowledged that elected officials in smaller communities may oppose contracting with a sheriff's department for fear of the sheriff becoming too powerful, but they did not see this as a valid concern.

"It's not a question of the sheriff getting too big," Elrod said. "It's a question of good law enforcement."

Despite \$2.2M budget hike, Denver PD helicopter is forced to the auction block

Although the Denver Police Department received a \$2.2 million increase in its 1985 budget, Public Safety Director John Simonet has decided to scrap the department's \$350,000-a-year helicopter program.

"It was a very hard decision," Simonet said. "It's a patrol function, and the officers didn't want to see it go. But it was assigned a low priority, and it was cut."

Nineteen percent, or \$64 million, of the city's 1985 budget of \$331 million went to the police department, Denver Mayor Federico Pena announced August 31.

Most of the department's \$2.2 million budget increase is to be used to provide a 5 percent wage increase and an accompanying increase in benefits.

But one of the department's most visible operations — the police helicopter, used for rooftop searches and other applications — will be grounded when the budget takes wing on January 1. Simonet said the helicopter will be sold, but, he said, the city will consider leasing a chopper on an as-needed basis in the future.

"The facts are we don't have the luxury of continuing to spend

the kind of money we've been spending on the helicopter program," Pena said at a news conference following the approval of the budget.

The new budget will bring with it other changes in the police department as well. Forty of the 51 officers presently assigned to security at Stapleton International Airport will be reassigned to the citywide patrol division, in a move that one skeptical City Council member called "voodoo budgeting."

The transfers, Simonet said, will fill vacancies in the patrol force that could not otherwise be filled until late next year, when the next police academy class graduates.

Simonet said the reassignment will take officers from the airport, where many of them give parking tickets or direct traffic, and put them in patrol cars in high-crime neighborhoods.

"You go to most cities and you don't have a \$30,000-a-year cop writing parking tickets," he said. "It's a waste. We're trying to be more efficient."

The airport will replace the transferred officers with civilian guards, using funds raised by airport operations.

People and Places

DC polishes its brass

Due to an unusually high number of retirements this year, the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department has promoted 44 of its officers.

The top promotion went to Inspector James Patrick Shugart, 45, a 23-year veteran of the force, who was promoted to deputy chief in charge of the 4th Police District. Shugart replaces Deputy Chief Clay Goldston, who retired in July after 25 years on the force.

Two other high-level promotions went to Capt. Edward J. Spurlock, a 16-year veteran of the force who heads the nationally-recognized Repeat Offender Program, and Capt. Richard J. Pennington, head of the homicide branch. Both men were promoted to the rank of inspector.

Promotions to the rank of captain were announced for Lieuts. John C. Daniels of the internal affairs division, Daniel E. Keller, administrative assistant to Police Chief Maurice Turner, Windell C. Watkins, deputy commander of the homicide branch, and Clifton E. Brown, head of the Criminal Investigations Division's fugitive squad.

The promotions were drawn from a pool of candidates selected on the basis of the results of a written exam given last April. On the basis of the exam, 40 lieutenants, 86 sergeants and 154 officers were considered for promotion to a higher rank.

Red-faced admissions

In a rare and unusually candid interview with a Russian magazine, the Soviet Union's senior police official acknowledged that his country has a crime problem of staggering proportions.

Vitali V. Fedorchuk, the minister of internal affairs, revealed in last month's issue of the Literary Gazette, an internal Russian publication, that crime and corruption are rampant in the Soviet Union. His admissions were a radical departure from the traditional Soviet position of refusing to publish any crime figures.

Fedorchuk disclosed that economic crimes, such as stealing



Not horsing around

New Haven, Conn., police officer Marvin Marable, astride his faithful partner Charger, warns a downtown motorist that he is parked illegally. Marable is a member of the state's only police mounted patrol, which has been in existence for a little over a year.

Wide World Photo

gasoline, food and goods, are one of the most serious problems in Russia. "The scale and forms of embezzling are great," he said in the interview. In the course of 15 days in a location near Kiev, Fedorchuk said, authorities arrested 120 truck drivers who had illegally sold nine tons of gasoline. In Moscow, he said, 40 percent of all trucks have broken speedometers — a necessity if a driver is to sell gas out of his truck's tank and tell his boss he used it on the job.

Fedorchuk, who was head of the KGB before the late Soviet leader Yuri Andropov appointed him minister of the interior, spelled out other forms of criminal behavior common in the Soviet Union. Stealing from railroad freight cars is rampant, he said, citing one case in which 30 residents of a village stole goods worth \$100,000 from an unguarded parked train. Stealing food is also widespread, he said, and the corruption is apparent in all levels of the society.

"Among those responsible for embezzlement and other serious crimes are the bosses of various enterprises, organizations, collective farms and state farms," he said in the interview.

Fedorchuk confirmed the widespread supposition that one of the most pressing problems within the Soviet Union is alcoholism. He attributed more than half of all the crimes committed to drunkards. He suggested in the interview that one way to tackle the crime problem would be to extend and improve treatment facilities for alcoholics, as well as to identify and treat promptly youngsters with psychological disorders.

The Russians have also attempted to deal with their crime problem by launching an extensive anti-corruption campaign, which has already resulted in the execution by firing squad of numerous officials convicted of corrupt behavior, according to a recent report in The Washington Post.

Indiana aids missing kids

The state of Indiana has established a new program to prevent child abductions and encourage prompt investigations of missing persons reports.

The program, announced last month by Gov. Robert D. Orr and State Police Superintendent John T. Shettle, will begin with an advertising campaign to inform Indiana residents about the growing problem of missing children. In addition, Orr and Shettle have called on all law enforcement agencies in Indiana to adopt a new state police policy that requires an immediate inquiry into every report of a missing person to determine whether a search is needed.

The new policy, Shettle said, is

modeled after a nationally recognized missing person program established by the Indianapolis Police Department. Some police departments, Shettle said, require a waiting period before taking action. "This [policy] says respond...as though you were responding to a complaint of an armed robbery," Shettle said. "You go now."

A \$71,000 grant from the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute will help fund the project, which will include public service radio announcements and television advertisements, billboards and brochures aimed at both parents and children.

State police will provide Missing Children Packets encouraging parents to record a child's medical history and physical description in case he or she turns up missing. Parents are also urged to have their children fingerprinted.

In addition, a new state law requires all police agencies to enter missing persons information into the Indiana Data and Communications System on a daily basis. The system, based at state police headquarters in Indianapolis, will feed the data into the National Crime Information Center, which will make the information available to police agencies across the country.

Gov. Orr said that 419 of the 695 persons now listed as missing in Indiana are children.

Courting scholarship

The National Association of Trial Court Administrators (NATCA) has awarded \$500 scholarships to two graduate

students of court administration.

The scholarships are presented annually to graduate students enrolled full-time in master's degree programs in judicial administration at The American University, the University of Denver or the University of Southern California. Founded by NATCA two years ago to promote the field of court administration, the scholarships are awarded to students interested in pursuing careers as trial court administrators.

The two award recipients are Gary A. Bowden of the University of Southern California, a student in the public administration/judicial administration program; and Laura M. Schleich of American University, who is earning a master of science degree in justice with an emphasis on court management.

Auto-motives

Ronald C. Van Raalte has been named the first recipient of a new award established by the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators (IAATI).

The Raymond W. Dreher Memorial Award, was instituted in honor of Lieut. Raymond W. Dreher of the Missouri Highway Patrol, who was the 19th president of IAATI.

The award is presented to those IAATI members who have distinguished themselves by services to IAATI and/or other outstanding acts in the vehicle-theft field.

Van Raalte, who served as president of IAATI in 1979-80, is

What They Are Saying

"Study long and study hard. That's what I did."

New York Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward, commenting on the brouhaha over the most recent police promotional exam. (I:1)

People and Places

a retired sergeant from the Arlington Heights, Ill., Police Department. He currently serves as manager of security and safety for the Greater Lakes Zone of Avis Rent-A-Car System Inc.

At the award presentation ceremonies held in August at IAATI's 32nd annual seminar in Reno, Nev., the association also elected officers for 1984-85. They are:

President, Sgt. Gerry Cole, Lakewood Department of Public Safety, Lakewood Colo.; 1st vice president, Lieut. V. Ivkovich, Illinois Secretary of State Police, Maywood Ill.; 2nd vice president, Sgt. Robert Pope, Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department; 3rd vice president, Paul Gilliland, president, National Auto Theft Bureau, Palos Hills, Ill.; 4th vice president, Det. Larry Barksdale, Lincoln, Neb., Police Department; treasurer, John J. Scarisbrick Jr., director of corporate security, Avis Rent-A-Car System Inc., Garden City, N.J.

If it's Tuesday...

A group of law enforcement officials from throughout the country took a 10-day educational tour of Europe earlier this month at the invitation of the U.S. State Department.

The trip was sponsored by the Government in order to give local law enforcement officials exposure to security arrangements, programs and procedures in other countries. Meetings with foreign

law enforcement executives were scheduled to exchange information about foreign dignitaries, embassies and consulates.

Among those participating in the tour were top police officials from Boston, Dallas and Houston. They visited law enforcement facilities in London, Bonn and Copenhagen.

Before he left for Europe, Chief Lee P. Brown of Houston said he believed the trip would enable him to provide better security for the 52 foreign consulates located in Houston. "I am particularly interested in meeting with European police officers to obtain information on how they handle violence and other serious crimes," he said.

Stamping out crime

The "Take A Bite Out of Crime" program has added a new promotional project to its efforts. On September 26, a commemorative stamp featuring McGruff the Crime Dog will be issued by the Postal Service in Washington, D.C. The stamp features the cartoon portrait of McGruff, dressed in his usual Sam Spade trenchcoat.

The image of McGruff, developed several years ago by the Crime Prevention Council to promote crime prevention techniques, is copyrighted by the National Advertising Council. The multi-colored stamp will be printed on a gravure press by the American Bank Note Company. It is one of the few instances in

U.S. postal history that a commemorative stamp has been issued featuring a cartoon character.

Policing, pro and con

Opinion was divided in Auburn, Maine, last month over the shooting by police of an unarmed man who, while holding a hostage, tried to rob a local restaurant.

While on one day about 50 people marched to protest the August 20 shooting of Joseph Libby Jr., 21, of Lewiston, Me., the following week more than 300 Auburn residents turned out to support the police department's action.

Some of the demonstrators in the second march carried signs saying "We Love Auburn Police," or "Officer James LeMay Was Right." LeMay was the officer who, with a blast from a shotgun, killed Libby with what hospital officials called wounds "the size of pancakes."

The department was criticized by some residents, who contended police acted too quickly and shot first before trying to talk Libby into surrender.

"We have to show Auburn police we're behind them, and we don't want them to let somebody get killed before they do their duty," the Boston Globe quoted one marcher as saying.

LeMay was cleared of any wrongdoing after investigations by the Auburn Police Department and the Maine state Attorney General's Office. He was

temporarily reassigned to a desk job.

Auburn Police Chief Peter Mador was pleased with the turnout at the second march. "I think it shows the support is with the police department," he said. "I

really hope this writes the final chapter on [the incident]."

Libby reportedly begged at least two law enforcement agencies to arrest him prior to the hold-up attempt, but he was refused since he had no outstanding warrants against him."



Disarmed

Rosa Visser sits dejectedly in her San Francisco apartment after she was mugged August 21. The thief made off with her artificial right arm, along with \$600 in jewelry and \$60 in cash. The custom-made limb was worth \$9,000.

Wide World Photo



Bedeviling Angel

Lisa Sliwa (r.), national director of the Guardian Angels, an independent anti-crime group, vents her feelings at Boston city councillor Charles Yancey (l.) following a news conference at Boston's City Hall Plaza. Sliwa had called the news session to discuss recent violence between members of the Guardian Angels and local Boston youths.

Wide World Photo

Law Enforcement News

Publisher John Collins
Editor Peter Dodenhoff
Operations Marie Rosen
Staff Writer Jennifer Browdy
Subscriptions Gerard Paulino

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden
Jonah Triebwasser

State Correspondents: John Angell, Alaska; Gerald Fare, George Folkenes, Tom Gitchell, Joel Henderson, Ivar Paur, California; Walt Francis, Phillip Maimone, Hal News, Colorado; Martin Murphy, Florida; John Granfield, Georgia; Matt Casey, Thomas Eynon, Alan O'Hareck, Ron Van Raalte, Illinois; Larry McCart, David Rathbone, Indiana; Daniel P. Keller, William S. Carcara, Kentucky; Joseph Bunco Jr., Maryland; Anne Adams, James Lane, Massachusetts; Kenneth Griffin, Michigan; Robert Shockey, Missouri; Kenneth Bovasso, Nebraska; Hugh J.B. Cassidy, New York; Martin Schwartz, Charles Walker, Ohio; William Parker, Oklahoma; Jack Dowling, Robert Kotzbauer, Pennsylvania; William J. Mathies, Larry McMicking, South Carolina; Michael Braswell, Tennessee; Steven Egger, Texas; Del Mortensen, Utah; Durrell Stephens, Virginia; Larry Fehr, Washington; Dan King, Wisconsin.

Advertising Representatives: Phil Friedman, Art Rosen, CAS Community Advertising Services, 19 West 21st Street, New York, NY 10010. Telephone: (212) 243-2877.

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by L.E.N. Inc. in conjunction with John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$18 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Telephone: (212) 489-3592, 3516. ISSN 0364-1724.

China diary: Seeing the people's justice through Western eyes

By Richard H. Ward and Matt Rodriguez

BEIJING - July 29. One of the more fascinating aspects of China watching is the rapidity of change in this country of a billion people. The efforts of the Government, under the leadership of T'ung Hsiao-P'eng, to modernize the nation are beginning to pay dividends in many ways, some perhaps unexpected. Certainly, the introduction of new policies has created some interesting strains on a socialist system that in small ways resembles capitalism more and more each day. Among the governmental agencies which have begun to change with modernization is the

(Richard H. Ward is vice chancellor for administration of the University of Illinois at Chicago. Matt Rodriguez is deputy superintendent, technical services, of the Chicago Police Department.)

police.

Under the auspices of the Eisenhower Foundation, a delegation of American criminal justice professionals recently had a four-week opportunity to observe the justice systems of China and Taiwan firsthand. And, despite a five-and-a-half-hour briefing in San Francisco prior to departure, there was a distinct sense that China had to be experienced before being fully understood.

The differences between criminal justice in this Oriental, socialist society and the more familiar American system are myriad, but to cite just one, consider the fact that China, with approximately one-fourth of the world's population, has only 12,000 lawyers.

Other differences awaited the American delegation upon arrival in China. A visitor is immediately struck by the sight of armed soldiers ringing the airport run-



Traffic police issue citations to offending bicyclists in a rush-hour traffic jam on Xidan Street in Beijing. Bicyclists outnumber motorists by nearly 20-to-1 in the Chinese capital. Wide World Photo

Law Enforcement News Product/Service Directory



Public Administration Service

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONSULTANT SERVICES

- Automated Information Systems
- Records Management
- Crime Analysis Operations
- Managing Criminal Investigations
- Patrol Resource Allocation
- Strategic Service Plans
- Training
- Preparation for Accreditation

1497 Chain Bridge Road, McLean, VA 22101, (703) 734-8970

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/ CRISIS MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR POLICE & SECURITY

Unique training approach combines professional expertise with innovative hands-on instruction.

PACT/Performing Arts for Crisis Training Inc.
250 W. 14th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.
(212) 807-8719

Contact: Joyce St. George

Genuine G1 Surplus and SWAT Team Equipment. All U.S. made and brand new. Camouflage fatigues, slant pocket OD jungle fatigues, plus many more hard-to-find goodies. Send \$1 for list (refundable with purchase). D.W. Rowen, P.O. Box 127, San Carlos, CA 94070.

POLICE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES: Current job openings nationwide. New bi-monthly digest gives you complete information on each listing. Single copy \$4.00. Yearly \$13.00. Free brochure. Write POLICE CAREER INFORMATION DIGEST, Dept. LEN, P.O. Box 1672, Eaton Park, Florida 33840. Police chiefs advertise your openings free. Write PCID for details.

New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences

Polygraph Training Course

Day and Evening Courses.
For information, call:
John Fitzgerald,
(212) 344-2626.

Buying? Selling? Bartering?

Then you should be advertising in the LEN Product & Service Directory. For rates and information, write or call: Law Enforcement News, Advertising Department, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019 (212) 489-3592.

way. The detachment may well have been a response to a hijacking attempt several years ago in which a number of Chinese nationals were captured while trying to make off with a plane. One visitor asked a Chinese police official what had become of the hijackers. "They were tried the next day, had two days to appeal, and were then executed," was the reply.

(Execution of criminals is quite common in China, and some observers have estimated that thousands of convicted criminals were paraded through city streets last year, on their way to face firing squads for any one of a number of capital offenses.)

Law enforcement in China falls under the authority of the Ministry of Public Security, which, through a variety of organizational mechanisms, has the responsibility for setting policy throughout the country. This is no simple feat in a country as vast as China, but an amazing degree of control is exerted through the central government. One of the more significant changes during the past year has been a complete reorganization of the government, which saw the addition of the new Ministry of State Security, some organizational changes in the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Security, the adoption of new uniforms and, in the case of the military, a rank structure.

Perhaps the most significant change was the transfer of 25 divisions from the military to the Ministry of Public Security, which still left the army with more than 150 divisions. (By comparison, consider that the United States only has 17 divisions in its entire army.) The transferred personnel are now known as "armed policemen" and much of their responsibility involves guarding government buildings and facilities. The day-to-day tasks of patrolling and traffic control are handled by the Social Security Police and the Traffic Police.

Unlike the transferees from the army, Chinese policemen, at least at the lower levels, are unarmed. It may be somewhat more com-



Two armed Chinese policemen stand guard outside a Government facility in Beijing. R.H. Ward

mon at the district level to find armed police, but they are not readily in evidence. Another standard accessory of the Western police officer is also absent from the Chinese officer's equipment list: the squad car. Motor vehicles of any sort are a luxury item in the People's Republic, and the police patrol either on foot or on bicycle. But by and large, Chinese police officers do not patrol as much as they spend their time manning one of the many "boxes" that are found on street corners throughout China. It is to these boxes that the citizens turn if they need the police, for telephones, like automobiles, are also a rarity.

At the station level, the police are organized in geographical boundaries that include about 600 family dwellings each. Each officer is responsible for the census within his or her beat, and for keeping track of comings and goings. They accomplish this task largely through an intricate network of informants — checks and balances within the community. Unlike Western society, China

plays down individualism, and children are taught at an early age that conformity is a virtue.

In addition to recent organizational changes in Chinese policing, however, there have been several important changes in both policy and the process by which police officers are selected and trained.

One of the more interesting of these changes has been the adoption of new uniforms for various members of the justice system. Gone are the all-white jackets that signified all police officers. The traffic police and the neighborhood, or census police still wear the white jackets, but the addition of light brown shirts, with new caps and insignia, identify the regular police more easily. The armed police still wear the old style army uniforms in most cases, but even this is changing with the adoption of insignia to identify them.

It also appears that it will not be long before a rank structure is introduced into the police service. Under Mao Zedong, there was theoretically no difference bet-

Continued on Page 8

Puerto Rico seen growing as entry point for drug smuggling

Drug traffickers, temporarily stymied in Florida and Texas by the efforts of the Drug Enforcement Task Forces, have found a convenient new point of entry into the United States: Puerto Rico.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, which lies 1,000 miles southeast of Florida, is particularly conducive to drug smuggling because passengers on commercial flights from Puerto Rico to the other states are not subject to Customs inspections.

John T. Sutton, head of the Drug Enforcement Administration's office in San Juan, said recently that since 1981, when the Reagan Administration organized the South Florida Drug Task Force, Puerto Rico has become "a major transit point for the introduction of drugs into the United States." He estimated that one-tenth of the \$100 billion in illegal drugs shipped into this country last year passed through Puerto Rico.

Sutton said the DEA has identified about 75 clandestine airstrips on the island, used by small drug-smuggling aircraft. The journey from the Guajira Peninsula in Colombia, the source of most U.S.-bound cocaine, to Puerto Rico takes only about two hours, Sutton said.

Puerto Rico's mountainous terrain makes tracing such flights difficult, officials say. A recent Congressional report estimated

that 800 unauthorized flights occurred last year between Colombia and Puerto Rico.

Customs officials have begun periodic searches of commercial flights arriving from South America at the Isla Verde International Airport, which ranks 23rd among U.S. airports in commercial traffic. Twice last summer, Customs agents found several pounds of cocaine hidden in the lavatories of Lufthansa flights from Bogota, Colombia.

Rep. Glenn English (D-Okla.), chairman of a House subcommittee responsible for monitoring Federal anti-drug efforts, said

Puerto Rico has been a low priority in U.S. drug interdiction. Those efforts that have been made, he said, have been hampered by the fact that the DEA, along with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Customs Bureau in San Juan, "don't have the support necessary to determine the seriousness of the threat."

The Coast Guard's Greater Antilles Section in San Juan is due to receive 16 new cutters in 1985. "Drug control is the prime reason we're getting the new cutters," said the section's commander, Capt. Stephen D. Csintyan.

Kentucky rape victims are wired to get the drop on their assailants

The Lexington, Ky., Police Department is under scrutiny by the local Urban County Council for employing a controversial technique in conducting rape investigations.

Lieut. John Potts, commander of the department's criminal investigation section, said that six to eight times in the last few years police had equipped women with listening devices and sent them back to the apartments where they said they had been raped, in order to seek confessions, statements or other evidence to substantiate prosecution.

Potts said the women who worked with the Lexington police were never in danger and were accompanied by officers who monitored their conversations. He said rape victims were never sent back to meet their attackers against their will.

Both Police Chief John P. McFadden and Mayor Scotty Baesler said they were unaware of the practice. Mayor Baesler said he plans to look into the matter, and might include rape cases in a revised police policy he will propose to the Urban County Council this month.

Legislative committee urges:

More troopers for NJ

A New Jersey State Assembly committee has urged the State Police to take strong measures to improve the safety of officers and the public on the state's highways, particularly the New Jersey Turnpike.

In a report prompted by the fatal shooting in May of Trooper Carlos Negron, 29, who was slain by a fugitive while patrolling the turnpike alone, the Assembly's Law, Public Safety and Defense Committee recommended that the state police assign 55 additional troopers to the New Jersey Turnpike and use two-trooper patrols 24 hours a day.

The committee said the number of troopers assigned to the 131-mile highway should be increased from 110 to 165, which would cost an additional \$1.4 million.

A State Police spokesman said the force's Superintendent, Col. Clinton Pagano, did not believe two-trooper patrols were needed on the turnpike 24 hours a day. At present, two-trooper patrols are used between midnight and 7 A.M.

The committee chairman, Assemblyman Joseph L. Bocchini Jr., said the panel would not consider drafting a bill that would mandate round-the-clock two-trooper patrols.

"It is the opinion of this committee that this is an area that should not be legislated," Boc-

chini said. "The state police need to oversee their own activities."

The committee said it would agree to a mix of one- and two-trooper patrols on sections of the turnpike that are considered more dangerous if Col. Pagano would not agree to a blanket use of two-trooper patrols.

"But I must emphasize our first recommendation is the two-man patrol," Bocchini said.

The committee also said it supported Col. Pagano's request to increase the 2,141-member force by 310 troopers. The report said that because only 60 to 75 troopers graduate from the state police training academy annually, the force should recruit two classes each year instead of one.

The report also urged the state police to look into another type of bulletproof vest for troopers. Many officers do not wear the protective vests they have now because they are uncomfortable, the report said.

In addition, the report recommended that helicopters be used more often to scan the turnpike to deter truckers from "dusting" officers, a practice that may have resulted in the July death of Trooper William Carrol, 29. "Dusting" is a dangerous game played by some truckers, who drive their rigs as close as possible to troopers standing alongside the road so the wind knocks the officers' hats off.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- People To Hire
- Equipment to Sell; to Buy; to Barter
- Seminars to Promote

Do it in Law Enforcement News...the voice of criminal justice...whose readers are the heavyweights of law enforcement with the authority to hire; to purchase; to participate.

Advertise in LEN —
a minimal investment will
extract a maximum response.

ADVERTISING RATES

Classified Ad	Open Rate	6 x	12 x	22 x
Up to 25 words	\$20.	18. ea.	16. ea.	14. ea.
26-49 words	\$40.	36. ea.	32. ea.	28. ea.
50-74 words	\$60	54. ea.	48. ea.	42. ea.

Put the enclosed ad in the next available issue with a total of (#)_____ insertions.

Name _____

Title _____

Organization _____

Phone _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Please send this coupon, your ad and check payable to Law Enforcement News to: Community Advertising Service, 19 W. 21st Street, New York, NY 10010.

Sergeants' exam poses problems for NYPD

Continued from Page 1

neutral," and that it was "fairly administered, with proper notice given."

If all those requirements had been satisfied, he said, he would make his promotions from the top of the list on the basis of merit, not race.

The consequences of a racial quota system would be "quite severe" for a police department, Williams said. "Every police officer should feel they have an equal chance to compete. But as a police administrator, I think it would be extremely difficult to have quotas."

Law enforcement has a history of standing firmly behind the merit system for promotions and hiring. As far back as 1938, the International Association of Chiefs of Police passed a resolution supporting "the merit principle in recruitment, promotion and continuity in service of all police agencies."

In 1976 the IACP added a resolution recommending "that all criminal justice agency administrators implement the necessary recruitment policies, procedures and practices that will bring about a greater participation of qualified minority members in criminal justice agencies."

The pivotal word is "qualified." How does a police agency find



Ward: "There is no happy solution."



Williams: "Every police officer should feel they have an equal chance."

qualified minority candidates, and how does the agency rate their qualifications?

Both Ward and Williams said they felt more emphasis should be placed on the preparatory courses given at the Police Academy before promotional exams.

At the NYPD, Ward has promised to expand the prep classes and tailor them more closely to

the needs of minority applicants. He is also planning to administer promotion tests every other year, rather than every four years as is currently the practice in New York, which may speed up the process of integrating minorities into the supervisory ranks.

There are other ways to improve the search for qualified minority police officers. Both

Raoul Correa, a spokesman for the Houston Police Department, and John Green, a spokesman for the National Black Police Association, suggested that interviews should be added to the promotion procedure.

"I have yet to see an examination that can measure intangibles like personal presence and the ability to communicate with a variety of types of people," Green said. "I believe you can measure these types of qualities better through an oral interview."

Correa also said that one way to improve the showing of minorities in police promotional exams is to increase the department's attractiveness to minority recruits. One way to do this, he said, is to show them by example that minorities can succeed in police administration. In other words, nothing breeds success like success.

In the past in Houston, he said, many minority people who might have wanted to become police officers had been discouraged from seeking the position by the high failure rate of minorities on the police Civil Service exams. This was ultimately a factor in the low number of minorities in supervisory positions in the department, he said, because the pool of minority recruits taking the promotional exams was so small.

Correa said this situation has

changed dramatically since 1982, when Police Chief Lee P. Brown, who is black, assumed command of the Houston Police Department.

"The hiring of black applicants has increased tremendously under Chief Brown," Correa said, attributing this in part to the immeasurable effect of Brown's status as a positive role model for minority youth.

"Chief Brown has demonstrated to minorities that the department is going places," Correa said. "There are a lot of qualified minority youth looking up to him now. He's kind of like an idol for them, and they're trying harder."

It may be that the process of integrating the upper echelons of policing is going to take a little longer than most minorities would like. In the meantime, police administrators are unlikely to wax enthusiastic about including racial quotas in their promotional procedures. As Lieut. Armando Fontoura, president of the Police Management Association, put it: "Managers are people managers, and if people are promoted from the middle of the list over people from the top of the list, you are going to have problems."

Or, to paraphrase an old maxim, police officers are neither black nor white — they're blue.

West meets east:

Reorganizing the Chinese police

Continued from Page 6

ween the ranks, and thus none wore a badge of rank.

Police training has received a facelift with the expansion of several schools to give them "university" status. In Shanghai there is a new Municipal Police College, and construction is under way that will enable it to handle about 3,000 students. In Beijing there is a University for Police Officers and a newly created University for Public Security, the latter having responsibility for educating officers for criminal investigation and other management posts throughout the country. The Police University focuses on technical training for police officers. Just how broadly designed the curriculum of these schools will be remains to be seen.

There is no question that there is serious interest in upgrading both the quality and performance of the police. One already sees some change in the police attitude toward the public, which is more courteous than it has generally been in the past. Of course, a citizen can still expect a sound tongue-lashing for jaywalking or riding a bicycle in a dangerous way.

The police retain broad powers with regard to arrest and detention. A suspect may be held by the police for up to four and a half months for interrogation under ordinary circumstances. The police also have the power to initiate administrative incarceration.



A plainclothes policeman in Beijing forces a cyclist to a halt August 8 in an effort to break up a spontaneous victory parade celebrating China's Olympic victory over the U.S. in women's volleyball. Wide World

tion without a trial.

If there were no real bureaucratic winners in the organizational shuffle, one clear loser was the army, which gave up its responsibility for the protection of Government figures and facilities. One observer notes that this "separation of powers" is consistent with the Government's measures to insure that the new modernization will not be sabotaged by the old guard. The old-liners, who have criticized that the recent increase in crime in China was a result of a soft approach on the part of the Government, have been effectively silenced by the recent crackdown on crime, which has

resulted in an estimated 8,000 executions since the beginning of 1983.

Curiously, in an effort to minimize old-guard criticisms, the modernization campaign has also adapted familiar wrinkle from Western civil service: early retirement. In the interest of remaking the law enforcement service, many senior officials in both the army and the police are being persuaded to retire ahead of time, encouraged by bonuses or incentives, which are not commonly available.

(Next: On duty at the Chengdu police station.)



Number, please

A West German gangster makes a telephone call during a bank robbery/hostage situation in Dusseldorf last month. He and his accomplices took the bank manager hostage, but surrendered minutes after police officers began shooting into the bank.

Wide World Photo

'Good faith' wins out in *United States v. Leon*

"Good faith exception..." These words are reverberating with excitement through the halls of police stationhouses and prosecutors' offices across the nation.



Supreme Court Briefs

Jonah Triebwaaer

"Good faith exception..."

These words are being spat out as vile invectives by defense counsel and civil libertarians in all 50 states.

No matter on which end of the political spectrum you stand, the recent Supreme Court decision of *United States v. Leon* (No. 82-1771) is a momentous one.

The controversy engendered by the exclusionary rule to the Fourth Amendment was best summed up years ago by the opposing views of two of our most distinguished and learned

Supreme Court justices; Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote that "It is a less evil that some criminals should escape than that the government should play an ignoble role," while Justice Benjamin Cardozo thought "if a disgrace that 'the criminal is to go free because the constable has blundered.'"

But what of those cases where the constable neither blunders nor plays an ignoble role, but rather performs his duties in what he believes, in good faith, to be an appropriate fashion and only later discovers that the defendant's Fourth Amendment rights have been violated? For such circumstances the Supreme Court has fashioned its holding in *United States v. Leon*.

The facts of the case

In August 1981, a confidential informant of unproven reliability told an officer of the Burbank, Calif., Police Department that two persons known to him as "Armando" and "Patsy" were selling large quantities of cocaine and

methaqualone from their residence at 620 Price Drive in Burbank. The informant also indicated that he had witnessed a sale of methaqualone by "Patsy" at the residence approximately five months earlier and had observed at that time a shoebox containing a large amount of cash that belonged to "Patsy." He further declared that "Armando" and "Patsy" generally kept only small quantities of drugs at their residence and stored the remainder at another location in Burbank.

On the basis of this information, the Burbank police initiated an extensive investigation focusing first on the Price Drive residence and later on two other residences as well. Cars parked at the Price Drive residence were determined to belong to defendants Armando Sanchez, who had previously been arrested for possession of marijuana, and Patsy Stewart, who had no criminal record. During the course of the investigation, officers observed an automobile belonging to defendant Ricardo Del Castillo, who had previously been arrested for possession of 50 pounds of marijuana, arrive at the Price Drive residence. The driver of that car entered the house, exited shortly thereafter carrying a small paper sack, and drove away.

A check of Del Castillo's probation records led the officers to defendant Alberto Leon, whose telephone number Del Castillo had listed as being his employer's. Leon had been arrested in 1980 on drug charges, and a companion had informed the police at that time that Leon was heavily involved in the importation of drugs into this country. Before the current investigation began, the Burbank officers had learned that an informant had told a Glendale police officer that Leon stored a large quantity of methaqualone at his residence in Glendale. Leon, Burbank police later learned, was living at 716 South Sunset Canyon in Burbank.

Subsequently, the officers observed several persons, at least one of whom had prior drug involvement, arriving at the Price Drive residence and leaving with small packages. They also observed a variety of other material activity at the two residences as well as at a condominium at 7902 Via Magdalena, and witnessed a variety of relevant activity involving the defendants' automobiles. The officers also observed Sanchez and Stewart board separate flights for Miami. The pair later returned to Los Angeles together, consented to a search of their luggage that

revealed only a small amount of marijuana, and left the airport. Based on these and other observations, Officer Cyril Rombach of the Burbank Police Department, an experienced and well-trained narcotics investigator, prepared an application for a warrant to search 620 Price Drive, 716 South Sunset Canyon, 7902 Via Magdalena, and the automobiles registered to each of the defendants for an extensive list of items believed to be related to their drug-trafficking activities. Officer Rombach's extensive application was reviewed by several deputy district attorneys.

A facially valid search warrant was issued in September 1981 by a state superior court judge. The ensuing searches produced large quantities of drugs at the Via Magdalena and Sunset Canyon addresses and a small quantity at the Price Drive residence. Other evidence was discovered at each of the residences and in Stewart's and Del Castillo's automobiles. The defendants were indicted by a grand jury in the District Court for the Central District of California and charged with conspiracy to possess and distribute cocaine and a variety of substantive counts.

The defendants then filed motions to suppress the evidence

Continued on Page 16

Crime data: The grass is always greener...

As researchers never tire of pointing out, crime statistics are about as reliable as weather forecasts. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Survey are useful in assess-

ing trends in crime, but most of the numbers should be taken with a grain of salt when they are viewed in isolation.

That's doubly true when statistics on crime from other nations are compared. Interpol, the International Criminal Police Organization, regularly gathers crime statistics from its member countries — which do not include the Soviet Union, China and most other Communist nations. In Interpol's latest compilation, for 1980, 72 countries submitted statistics.



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

For that year, the United States ranked 12th for its overall crime rate, 10th for murders, fourth for rape, fifth for assault, and third for robberies. But the vagaries of crime statistics are illustrated by the fact that Canada, which placed third for overall crime, trailed the U.S. in every category of violent crime. As Interpol noted in an introduction, the statistics "must be interpreted with caution." Furthermore, Interpol advised, "The information given is no way intended for use as a basis for comparisons between different countries."

Duly noted. But let's have some fun anyway, bearing in mind Mark Twain's caveat that there are three degrees of falsehood: lies, damn lies and statistics.

The leader in the overall crime rate for 1980 was the tiny island nation of St. Kitts-Nevis, a part of the old British West Indies. The top 12 ranked as follows:

Overall Crime Rate (per 100,000 population)	
1. St. Kitts-Nevis	15,095.66
2. Scotland (1979 figures)	
	13,043.45
3. Canada	11,534.62
4. Sweden	11,159.94
5. New Zealand	11,090.77
6. Finland	10,045.72
7. Seychelles	8,515.18
8. Australia	8,044.96
9. Denmark	7,941.72
10. Israel	6,333.72
11. West Germany	6,198.39
12. United States	5,900.00

The murder rate is probably the truest statistic in crime reports. In this category the world leader was Lesotho, a small nation which is completely surrounded by South Africa. The top ten:

Murder Rate (per 100,000 population)	
1. Lesotho	76.50
2. Bahamas	28.64
3. Northern Ireland	23.13
4. Lebanon	18.50
5. Venezuela	13.52
6. Philippines	13.39
7. Iraq	12.86
8. Netherlands	10.65
9. Rwanda	10.56
10. United States	10.00

St. Kitts-Nevis trailed another island paradise, the Bahamas, for the top rate of rape. The rankings:

Continued on Page 16

Flashback



1962: Random patrol

Police in the Minneapolis suburb of Edina, Minn., took the catchphrase random patrol literally, assigning patrols with the help of a matrix, being pointed out by Lieut. Henry Wroblewski, and four roulette wheels, manned by Lieut. Bert Merfeld (l.) and dispatcher Barry Snyder. The irregular patrol patterns that resulted kept criminals from knowing where police cruisers would be. Wide World Photo

Silvergate:

It's time to do away with sting tactics

By Harvey A. Silvergate

In the wake of the acquittal of former automobile magnate John Z. DeLorean on cocaine trafficking charges brought against him by the FBI, public and news media attention has focused on the propriety of "sting" operations by Federal agents and Justice Department attorneys.

However, the "sting" phenomenon is really a recent development of another law enforcement technique which has been around a bit longer — at least since then-Attorney General Robert Kennedy vowed to "get" Teamster president James Hoffa by any means necessary. That older law enforcement technique involves the use of informants beholden to Government prosecutors and investigators as a result of their own criminal acts for which they've been caught but not yet punished. It also involves the selection of a target on whom the prosecutor has not been able to gather evidence of guilt.

Without the involvement of informants who are beholden to the Government for leniency for their own crimes and the pre-selection of theretofore innocent targets, FBI "sting" operations would not be nearly as dangerous as they are today.

It is the increasingly widespread use and abuse of informants both as "sting" operatives and as trial witnesses that poses the most serious threat today to the ability of the criminal justice system to deliver real justice.

The abuse of informants and informant testimony has been accompanied by the selection of investigatory targets. Targets are frequently people that an investigator or prosecutor would like to "get" for one reason or another.

The increasingly common practice of commencing investigations with the pre-selection of a target, even before any evidence links the target to the commission of a crime, turns the criminal justice system on its head. Normally, a crime is

committed, and investigators and prosecutors then go about trying to find out who committed the crime.

In modern "sting" operations utilizing informants, however, targets are frequently selected first and then prosecutors and agents go about trying to develop evidence against them. This frequently involves the creation of crimes, which is the essence of a "sting."

There are perhaps many lessons to be learned from the DeLorean acquittal — although it is unlikely that the Department of Justice will really hear any message from the people until several more juries have rejected these kinds of tactics in a number of cases. It is critical that these tactics be done away with, preferably by Congressional legislation, because the Justice Department has proved unable to police itself, and the courts have been erratic in controlling misconduct of this sort.

For example, just a few days before the DeLorean acquittal, a North Carolina criminal defense and civil liberties attorney named Renn Drum Jr. was convicted of conspiring to distribute cocaine. The evidence showed that two FBI informants, who themselves were in serious trouble with the FBI, went into Drum's office, armed with a hidden tape recorder, and hired him to represent them in their Federal criminal case.

During the course of their conversations with Drum, they discussed an ongoing drug deal and even tried to enlist the lawyer's participation in the deal. The tape recordings, according to a recent report in the National Law Journal, showed that Drum refused to get involved with the deal, and even refused to touch a suitcase of cocaine that the informants brought into his office. He was nevertheless charged with conspiracy to

violate the drug laws. It may seem odd at first that Drum was even prosecuted, much less convicted, under these facts. Some of the mystery begins to disappear, however, when one learns that this lawyer was an inviting target because many of his activities have been highly publicized, including his work with the American Civil Liberties Union.

The time has long since come to tightly control not only these "sting" operations, but also this dangerous abuse of informant-generated evidence and informant testimony. Not every victim of these outrageous practices is as lucky as John DeLorean, who had good legal counsel, and whose trial, by the luck of the draw, was presided over by a judge known for his devotion to fairness and justice, Robert M. Takasugi, who allowed DeLorean's attorneys to probe the Government's flawed case during pretrial discovery and gave the defendant leeway to present his version of the case to the jury.

Judge Takasugi perhaps had in mind the admonition of former Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, who served also as U.S. Attorney General. Justice Jackson anticipated such abuses when he described a prosecutor's discretion to investigate as a "most dangerous power." Jackson said, in addressing a group of Federal prosecutors in 1940, that the proper course is for the prosecutor to first discover the commission of a crime and then to seek the person who committed it, rather than "picking the man and then searching the law books or putting investigators to work, to pin some offense on him."

Harvey A. Silvergate is a criminal defense and civil liberties lawyer in Boston. This article is adapted from a piece originally appearing in the Boston Globe.

Other Voices

A survey of editorial opinion from the nation's newspapers

A test for sergeants

"Mayor Edward Koch has decided to stand by the Police Department's sergeant test, even though unusually large percentages of blacks and Hispanics did not pass it. He's right. So far, we have seen no evidence that the sergeant's test was discriminatory. Yet somehow the proportion of blacks and Hispanics who passed was far smaller than the proportion of whites who passed. How this happened, nobody knows. Even the Guardians Association, a group of black police officers that has asked the Police Department to invalidate the test, says it does not know why so many minority candidates failed. Nor does it claim the test itself was discriminatory. If blacks and Hispanics failed the sergeant's test in such disproportionately large numbers, there can only be one of two reasons. Either the test was biased against minorities, or the minority candidates were not as qualified as the white candidates. No one, including the Guardians Association, has accused the test of being discriminatory. If the test itself was free of bias, the only other logical explanation is that the white candidates, as a group, were better qualified than the Hispanic candidates, and the Hispanics, in turn, were better qualified than the blacks. That may not go over well in the black and Hispanic communities, but once the test itself is discounted, what other explanation can there be? The Guardians Association is asking the Police Department to discard the test results and use a quota system of promotion to reflect the black-white ratio of those candidates who took the test. Unfortunately, that doesn't sound like much of a solution. When the city reached its court settlement, the bias-free promotion test was supposed to eliminate exactly this kind of quota talk. The Guardians Association cannot have its cake and eat it, too. If the group is intent on showing that the test was biased, it should do so immediately. Otherwise, it must, however reluctantly, accept the test's results and abide by the 1981 court settlement."

— *The Staten Island Advance*
September 5, 1984

Reasonable roadblocks

"Do sobriety roadblocks, designed not only to catch drunk drivers but to deter them from driving in the first place, violate Fourth Amendment prohibitions against unreasonable search and seizure? The United States Supreme Court has not dealt with this specific situation, but a number of state courts have. The consensus is that sobriety checkpoints are reasonable if all vehicles are stopped — not just an arbitrarily selected group — and motorists are given some warning of what is ahead. The check must be made pursuant to a plan devised by law enforcement supervisory personnel — not the whim of an individual officer — and the public inconvenience must be minimized. The Maryland program meets these standards and goes beyond. Spot checks take less than 30 seconds. The supervisory officer at the scene has the authority to suspend the procedure when traffic builds up. And a driver can make a U-turn to avoid the roadblock without consequence unless he is driving erratically. Accidents involving drunk drivers have declined and will, we expect, continue to decline because of public attitudes and official reaction to these offenses have changed. The sobriety checkpoints are part of this new world, and, as they are conducted in Maryland, represent a careful, reasonable response to violence on the road."

— *The Washington Post*
August 25, 1984

Jensen: The innocent are protected in sting efforts

By D. Lowell Jensen

Undercover operations have long been an important part of Federal law enforcement and are crucial to the investigation of crimes usually committed in clandestine manner or by secretive, organized groups.

Major crimes such as drug trafficking, espionage, racketeering, terrorism, and public corruption fall into these categories and can often be successfully investigated only by means of undercover operations.

Under current case law, it is recognized that merely affording a person an opportunity or the means to commit a crime does not constitute entrapment, and the courts have further upheld and noted the necessity of using undercover techniques such as infiltration of organized groups to catch those engaged in criminal enterprises.

The key element of the existing entrapment defense surrounds the issue of inducement. The defense of entrapment is met if the facts show that the defendant was an otherwise innocent person whom the Government, through the creative activity of the officials, caused to commit the crime.

Thus, when the Government provides some inducement to an individual to commit an offense, as it frequently must in the course of undercover operations, the Government must establish that the individual was "predisposed" toward the criminal activity.

This in turn involves a subjective inquiry into the defendant's inclination to commit the crime, and permits evidence to be introduced.

To legislatively establish the objective test for entrapment would serve no purpose other than to provide a windfall to wrongdoers who would be currently foreclosed from successfully asserting an entrapment defense because of their predisposition to commit the offense.

If a "normally law-abiding citizen" is induced by the government to commit an offense, he can now defend the charges by showing lack of predisposition. Current law is adequate to protect innocent persons.

D. Lowell Jensen is associate attorney general of the United States. This article is adapted from his recent testimony before the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on criminal law.

A special double interview

Jim **Boutwell**

Sheriff of Williamson County, Texas



Sgt. Bob **Prince**

Company F of the Texas Rangers



Coordinating a nationwide investigation into the most prolific serial killer in America

Law Enforcement News
interview by Steve Egger

By his own account, convicted murderer Henry Lee Lucas has committed at least 350 murders during a terror spree that took him back and forth across the country from 1975 to 1983. But, as any seasoned police investigator will concede, there can be a gulf of difference between reality and the often inflated claims of a convicted criminal.

So might it have been with Lucas, given the fact that most of the murders he claimed to have committed were languishing in police files as "unsolved," and that in only a few cases were there any solid clues that might have pointed to the identity of the killer or killers.

Things began to change in late 1983, when Lucas was brought to Williamson County, Tex., on a warrant for murder. There, in the custody of Sheriff Jim Boutwell, Lucas began to open up in detail. At about the same time, says Boutwell, "the phones started ringing off the wall," with homicide investigators from all over the country calling in an effort to link Lucas to unsolved

murders in their jurisdictions.

It was at about that point that the Texas Department of Public Safety formed a task force — headed by Sgt. Bob Prince of the Texas Rangers and including Sheriff Boutwell and Texas Ranger Clayton Smith — to coordinate the various inquiries and investigations. Since then, some 425 officers from 350 different agencies have trekked to Georgetown, Tex., to "converse" with Lucas — "You don't interrogate him," notes Boutwell. In addition, synopses of another 400 cases have been mailed in to the task force for scrutiny. In short, the task force that was originally seen as a three-month proposition has no immediate end in sight. Even if the task force did not receive another phone call, notes Sgt. Prince, "We would have agencies lined up to talk with him every day for the next six months."

Both Boutwell and Prince are experienced enough to face their responsibilities with a certain aplomb. (Boutwell has been with the Williamson County Sheriff's Department since 1956, and the sheriff since 1978, while Prince has been with the Department of Public Safety for 18 years, the last 10 of those as a Texas

Ranger.) As Boutwell observes, "It's just a job that has to be done." Nonetheless, both men are frank enough to admit that the seemingly endless stream of gory detail can be tiresome. Prince, for instance, noted that he and fellow Ranger Clayton Smith take turns traveling with Lucas to minimize the risk of burnout.

When all is said and done, there may be as many as 36 states in which previously unsolved murders have been cleared and attributed to Lucas. But of greater importance to Boutwell and Prince than a mere body count is their concern for the families of victims, and their hope that the opportunity to do an in-depth study of the most prolific serial killer in the nation's history will have sweeping benefits for the future. Says Boutwell, "Maybe enough will come out of this to enable us to catch another Henry Lee Lucas a little bit quicker."

(Steve Egger, a doctoral fellow at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Tex., is the author of "A Working Definition of Serial Murder and the Reduction of Linkage Blindness," which appears in the September 1984 edition of the *Journal of Police Science and Administration*. The interview begins on Page 12.)

'When I first talked to him, he told me he'd killed 156 people. I seriously doubted it was possible.'

LEN: Sheriff Boutwell, could you give a brief synopsis of Henry Lee Lucas from the time he was arrested in Texas to the development of the task force that's operating now in your jurisdiction with the Texas Rangers?

BOUTWELL: He was arrested June 11, 1983 by Sheriff W.F. Conway of Montague County and Texas Ranger Phil Ryan. He was arrested as a result of a nine-month investigation into the disappearance of a woman named Kate Rich, an 80-year-old woman. After his arrest and being in jail in Montague County, he was charged with a felony here in Texas and possession of a firearm. He decided to talk, and after some four days of being in jail, Sheriff Conway called me. Lucas had admitted to the murder of Kate Rich, he had admitted to the murder of his common-law wife, Becky Powell, also known as Frieda Powell, and had said that he'd killed at least a hundred people. Conway called me because he was aware of a workshop that we'd held in Austin in conjunction with the DPS in 1981. That workshop was held because we had become concerned about a number of unsolved murders here in Williamson County. It looked like we were becoming a dumping ground along Interstate 35. We had a conference with the assistance of the Department of Public Safety, the Texas Rangers and the crime analysis section at DPS. We had officers in from several cities and counties from border to border within Texas along Interstate Highway 35, which goes from Laredo to Gainesville, and also splits and goes up north to Fort Worth.

LEN: How many miles of highway is it?

BOUTWELL: Roughly 500 miles. We met down there with all these officers and at that time there were 20 unsolved homicides along Interstate 35. We found no common thread, no common M.O. in our discussion of those cases, so we left about as puzzled as we were when we got there. But at least we tried. So after Lucas's arrest, I went to Montague County and talked to him on June 22, 1983. He gave me some information about a murder here in this county, one that he was subsequently convicted of and given the death penalty for. He also gave me some information about some murder cases in the Austin area, plus enough additional information that after I got back and checked it out, I knew that he knew what he was talking about.

LEN: In other words, you knew that he had killed a number of people?

BOUTWELL: Right. Shortly after that, the sheriff's office in Montague County got swamped with calls from pretty much all over the nation. Texas Ranger Phil Ryan was busy day and night working with Lucas and with other officers for three months in Montague County. At that time, the district judge in Montague County put a freeze on Lucas; nobody could talk to him but his defense attorneys. Lucas pled guilty to the murder of Kate Rich in Montague County and got a 75-year sentence. He was immediately transferred to Denton County where he was kept in jail for a while, again incommunicado.

LEN: This was because of a case in Denton County?

BOUTWELL: Yes, involving the death of Becky Powell. Lucas had pointed out where her remains were. He received the life sentence there. On November 10, 1983, when his trial ended, I was waiting in Denton County with a bench warrant for murder to bring him here to Williamson County, which I did. He was placed in jail and was willing to talk. I had had him up here on August 2, 1983, discussed some cases here with him. The Travis County officers had also talked to him and cleared some there, some that they didn't even suspect him of. At that time, on August 2, I had told him I'd

have him down here for two days for arraignment and wanted to talk to him about some cases. He agreed to that. Unbeknownst to him, I contacted our district judge and made arrangements to keep him two extra days. When Lucas learned that, he balked and said I had promised him I'd take him back that day. I could see that that was the thing to do, so I did take him back that day and forfeited the other two days we had with him. At that time, when I picked him up in Denton, he thought he was with a friend, and he totally believed me because I never lied to him. So he was willing to talk, and he indicated he was willing to do everything he could to clear the additional cases. When I first talked to him on June 22, he told me he'd killed 156 people.

A valuable property

LEN: Did you believe him?

BOUTWELL: No, I seriously doubted him. I didn't tell him I doubted him, but I seriously doubted it was possible.

Anyway, getting back to November, the phones started ringing off the wall. I didn't have the budget to return the long-distance calls. I knew we had a valuable property there in Lucas as far as law enforcement was concerned. So I contacted the Department of Public Safety, Chief Floyd Hacker, and it sort of went from there. Almost immediately afterwards a task force was set up, headed by Sgt. Prince of the Rangers. We felt the task force would work for about three months, and then we'd be through with our business.

LEN: How many people were in the task force?

PRINCE: Full-time, there are three of us: two Rangers, myself and Clayton Smith, and of course Sheriff Boutwell was working with us full-time. On an as-needed basis, there are two members of the Department of Public Safety's crime analysis section in Austin that assist us. Different crime labs are available, the aircraft section has been available to us, and so they're on call as needed. As far as full-time, working here, there are two members of the Texas Rangers and Sheriff Boutwell, and a secretary who works 20 hours a week.

LEN: How many different police departments have talked to Lucas?

PRINCE: There are approximately 350 different agencies, 425 different officers who have talked to Lucas since November '83. We started here the first Monday after Thanksgiving. We get calls from all over the nation, and when they call in we put them on a chronological list, and book them anywhere from three weeks to a month ahead of time. If an agency just has maybe one case to talk to him about, we may book him two hours. If they have three or four cases we'll book them for half a day. If they have 15 cases we book a whole day. Sometimes we can get three or four agencies in on one particular day. We have an office here where we receive calls, and normally we get more calls in than we can

return on a particular day, especially the first part of the week. We spend the rest of the week returning calls.

When an officer comes in, if they clear a particular case and feel confident that Lucas was involved in it, we ask the officer for a synopsis of that particular case and make a write-up on each case that's been cleared. For example: We had a weapon taken from a peace officer that was killed. We didn't know, but an officer had already taken that weapon into custody in Oklahoma. The weapon was found near a murder scene, but because the information wasn't entered on NCIC and it had changed hands several times, they couldn't get a trace on it. But because we had that information in our synopsis, when I received the information that the officer had been killed in another state, we were able to put two agencies together and let them confirm that it was the weapon that was taken off that officer. So we were able to confirm the officer killing as well as the lady that had been killed up in Oklahoma.

LEN: So as a result of this list you confirmed two cases you wouldn't normally have been able to?

PRINCE: Well, they might have been confirmed, but it was made much easier because we had the synopsis. Plus, we have in Texas a savings & loan robbery murder where a .32-caliber weapon was used. We were able to confirm that that same weapon was used to kill one other person in another state, by getting the different agencies together from our earlier synopsis information on the savings & loan robbery murder. Later on, when we had another agency come in with a .32-caliber weapon murder, we were able to have them contact the Texas agency to compare ballistic information. We put several other agencies together that had had tie-up victims, and we've been able to have agencies contact each other with a photograph of the knots used and exchange information concerning the rope used. At this time we've confirmed about 150 murders.

LEN: As a result of this task force?

PRINCE: Well, I don't know that it is the result of the task force. Maybe it's a result of us having Lucas available here for officers to come in and talk to. We're just a kind of collecting agency of the information and we've been able to disseminate it.

LEN: If the task force had not been formed, where would we be today regarding Henry Lee Lucas?

PRINCE: Well, you'd probably have a number of cases cleared but there wouldn't be a central location where all the synopses would be together. A good example would be: We found a pattern where he's leaving nude females laying on their backs with only their socks on. We've got about 11 of the 150 cases where we have nude women with their socks on. And we've found that any time a female had on socks, when they were picked up alive, they still had the socks on when they were killed. This had turned out to be one of the M.O.'s that Lucas had



Lucas (l.) stands with state and local law enforcement officers under a viaduct seven miles north of San Miguel, Calif. Lucas, who has been linked to 15 previously unsolved homicides in California, claims that he and accomplice Ottis Toole abducted two young girls from San Miguel and murdered them underneath the bridge. Wide World Photo

Boutwell: 'Lucas takes a little daily babying'

used. Another M.O. we found was that they rape the victim on numerous cases, and in numerous cases they allow the victim to get redressed. I think we've found 12 cases so far where the victim was raped and allowed to get dressed before he was killed.

LEN: You said "they" — are you talking about Henry Lee Lucas and Ottis Toole?

PRINCE: No, just Henry Lee Lucas. Right now I can't talk about Toole for publication because of a court order.

[Editor's Note: Ottis Elwood Toole, a death-row inmate in Florida, claims to have committed a number of murders along with Henry Lee Lucas as the two drifted back and forth across the country from 1975 on. Lucas has implicated Toole in several previously unsolved killings in California that were recently attributed to Lucas.]

BOUTWELL: Back to your question about the task force, I might have a little bit to add. If it hadn't been formed, Lucas is a very peculiar individual to deal with, and if he had been transferred, say to the state penitentiary in Huntsville, he may have quit talking. He takes a little daily babying, I guess you could say.

Appealing to a killer's ego

LEN: What is involved in keeping him talking to law enforcement investigators who come in from all over the country?

BOUTWELL: Not a whole lot, really. It's appealing to his ego, that's probably contributed more than any other one thing. Treating him as a human being, as a man, and allowing him a few little extra privileges that he certainly wouldn't get if he were in Huntsville.

LEN: Is he given special treatment here, different from the other people in the county jail?

BOUTWELL: Yes. He has an unlimited supply of coffee. He is addicted to coffee. He can smoke when he wants to. He's allowed to do some oil painting in his cell. He's allowed to visit with a lay person who's a very religious woman, whom he has taken quite an attachment to. He's allowed almost unlimited visits with her in the evening. Otherwise, he's not demanding.

LEN: Do you feel that as a result of this treatment, he continues to talk to investigators?

BOUTWELL: That's correct.

LEN: What is his schedule like?

PRINCE: Routinely, we start about 8 A.M. with interviews, or whenever officers arrive, and today, for instance, he went straight on through the noon hour, because he didn't want to eat. Most days he wants to eat, and we break for an hour or so. Normally we try to shut down at about 6 or 7 o'clock at night, and normally our interviews are here at the county jail in Georgetown. Tomorrow we'll be traveling, because we have to have him in court in Chambers County. Next week, for the first three days I have interviews lined up here, and then Thursday and Friday we travel again because of court in Conroe.

LEN: Do you ever take him to other agencies for interviews?

PRINCE: Normally we have the agencies come here. Occasionally, in Texas, we do take him to different locations. After an officer from that particular agency in Texas comes and talks with him here, and he feels satisfied that Lucas would be involved in a crime, then in order to really confirm whether or not he is involved in that crime we take him to an edge of town three or four miles from a crime scene, and let him direct officers to the crime scene. We let him prove to us cases that he has been involved in.

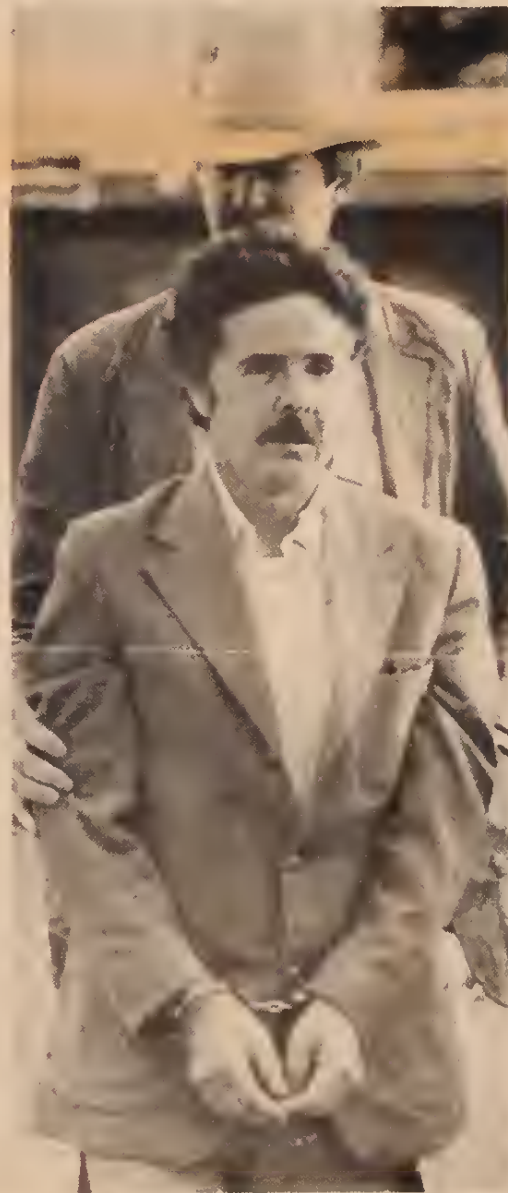
'Forget what you've learned'

LEN: So most of the interviews that are being conducted by investigators from other agencies are all a reverse process.

PRINCE: It's a complete reverse process. When you

talk with Lucas, you forget everything you've ever learned in interrogation school. When you talk with him, you talk with him just as a conversation. The good guy/bad guy role that officers traditionally use with suspects wouldn't work with him. When you go in and talk with him, you talk conversationally, one-on-one, like two police officers talking, or two bankers sitting down talking about business. That's the way you converse with him. There's no interrogation to it at all. If at any time when you're talking with him you indicate that you disbelieve him concerning any particular case, you'll ruin your credibility with him, and you might as well stop the interview. Normally he will stop the interview if anyone calls him a liar or indicates their disbelief. And he has a right to talk to anybody that he wants to. He'll play games with you. He's played lots of games with us. He may send us out on a rabbit trail. He'll tell us about a case in one county and it'll really be three counties over, just to see if you really do your homework, to see if you're really interested in solving the case and if you're really a professional officer. It's extremely frustrating to work with him, but there have been in the neighborhood of 150 cases that have been confirmed right now, and where we get our adrenalin and our motivation now is from the families of the victims. From a public standpoint, it's possible that they're not understanding what's keeping us going on right now: that every family has a right to know what happened to their family member.

LEN: I'm sure both you gentlemen have gotten criticism for "babying" or treating Lucas in a special way. In fact, it appears you're doing that so the relatives of the victims can find out what happened.



Lucas is led into the Williamson County Courthouse in January of this year in connection with one of the many homicides attributed to him.

Wide World Photo

PRINCE: That's exactly what our motivation is now. And secondly, our motivation is for the police officers. Every police officer needs to be able to solve his homicides. There's no statute of limitations on a homicide, and if a crime happened 20 years ago, and you get a lead on it, you still need to continue working on it. If the investigators from the different agencies can be 100 percent convinced that Lucas was involved in it, they can go ahead and close the books on that, whether they prosecute or not. So it's certainly worthwhile from a law enforcement standpoint, but the main motivation for us right now is the families of these victims.

BOUTWELL: There is a third thing, too, that we feel is important. It's not often that police agencies get to study a serial killer in depth. We hope that before this is over he'll be interviewed by some police-oriented psychologists, and we'll get an accumulation of information that will help police investigator training schools. Maybe sometime down the line, then, enough will come out of this to enable us to catch another Henry Lee Lucas a little bit quicker.

LEN: There has been a lot in the media about this case, and I suppose a lot of criticism of law enforcement in general about the fact that they don't communicate among themselves regarding unsolved cases. What's your reaction to that? You are now, it seems to me, setting up a system whereby officers are communicating — granted, after the fact — and that is apparently spreading across the country. You've cleared cases in how many states, as of today?

PRINCE: Twenty states.

BOUTWELL: What you said about communication among officers is partly true, unfortunately. Bob Prince, Lucas and myself were sitting in this office one night in December, and Lucas told us that officers rarely ever look outside their own jurisdiction in the case of a murder, and unfortunately this is generally true. We've been aware of that for quite some time. But then there have been those cases where they did cooperate; we do cooperate with each other in many, many cases.

Lucas's 'uniqueness'

LEN: Lucas, of course, is in some respects unique because he traveled across so many states.

PRINCE: Right. He's also unique because of his intentional changing of his M.O. For example, in a 50-mile radius from where we're sitting now, we have 14 homicides in which his involvement has been confirmed. If we were to bring in someone who is totally disassociated from this investigation, who didn't know about Henry Lucas, and we laid out those 14 homicides, I don't believe many criminal investigators could look at the facts and see it was the same man. You have a couple in their 50's who were in a liquor store, and they were both shot in the head with a .22 during the course of robbery. The case was totally dissociated from the others. We have another couple, a young man and woman, in their late teens, whose car ran out of gas. The boy was found fully clothed, but with his pants unzipped and semen on his pants, shot to death. Then we found the girl, 60 miles away on the Interstate, fully dressed, shot to death with a .22. A beautiful young lady, not sexually molested at all. Then we find a girl who was obviously picked up at gunpoint and was taken from one town to another, here in this area, and was shot to death with a .410 shotgun. Then we find an elderly couple, in their 70's, who just disappeared from a ranch house. We haven't found the bodies yet, but Lucas led me to the ranch house. I had no idea where it was, and he directed me to it with no prompting whatsoever. Then after we got to the house, he drew a diagram of the interior of the house before we went in, which was correct. All of this is still very different from the other crimes. We have another who was run over with a car. It had been worked for years as a hit-and-run traffic accident. Lucas led us exactly back to that spot, and stood in the exact spot where the body had been, and described the girl and what she was wearing, and said he'd run over her. Another one is an elderly lady that was in a residence, it appeared to be a burglary, but she was beaten to death with the receiver of a telephone, strangled and a vacuum cleaner hose inserted in her vagina. Totally different

Continued on Page 14

'When Lucas gets to the point where he doesn't want to talk with us anymore, death row is waiting for him down there at the penitentiary.'

Continued from Page 13

MO from all the others — but all Henry Lee Lucas. These have all been confirmed cases where he has actually led us back to the scene.

LEN: Where is it going to stop? How many states are involved?

PRINCE: He says we're going to have 36 states involved. I have no idea where it's going to stop. Right now, as I said, there are about 150 that are confirmed, and if we didn't receive another call, we would have agencies lined up to talk with him every day for the next six months.

No timetable in sight

LEN: Sheriff, did you have any idea the task force would be this big?

BOUTWELL: No, we thought it would last maybe three months.

LEN: How long will the task force continue?

BOUTWELL: No term date has been set.

LEN: Can you continue the effort with the manpower you now have and with the way the task force is set up now?

BOUTWELL: Certainly we can. The key to the whole thing will be Lucas. He might burn out at any time, or get mad at the world and decide he's through. Of course, his constitutional rights will be observed.

PRINCE: We have explained to Lucas that as long as he is giving us information that we can confirm we can keep him here. When he gets to the point where he has no more information or he doesn't want to talk with us anymore, death row is waiting for him down there at the penitentiary. So he has an incentive to continue giving us all the information that he can.

LEN: You mentioned the fact that he might play with an officer, that if an officer hadn't done his homework he might get upset with the interrogation techniques. . .

BOUTWELL: Let me interrupt there, if I may. You don't interrogate Lucas. This is something that we try to brief all officers on before they talk to him. You converse with him. And I feel that probably a lot of officers have learned something that they can use in dealing with other criminals.

PRINCE: Something else we didn't touch on that our task force has done is that we're trying to build a time and location flow chart, a daily log, so to speak, tracing the movements of Lucas since he got out of the penitentiary in August of 1975. Of course there are several months at a time where we don't have confirmation, but we received confirmation for all the locations where he's stayed in motels, where he's received financial aid, where he's given blood, or sold blood. Of course, we're confirming dates now on these different homicides. Colorado has gotten an NCIC check for us, and pulled the different times that officers have checked on Lucas in the last eight years, and so each time he's checked on we can have a confirmed date, and we have been making this available to officers. I give each officer that comes in a copy of the synopsis of each case and I give them a copy of the flow chart. We request that this be kept extremely confidential and for law enforcement use only.



Seen in June 1983, Lucas, then the prime suspect in four Texas murders, is brought into the 97th District Court in Montague County, Tex., for a hearing. His bond was fixed at \$1 million.

Wide World Photo

At this time, we're just aware of one officer who has sold us out. We did have a sheriff from another state come in and he cleared his case, and then went back to his hometown and gave the editor of his newspaper a copy of our report, which is probably the most distasteful thing that an officer can do, give confidential information to the news media. Since that time, this information, with my reports, has appeared in numerous papers across the nation, as a direct of an officer selling us out. Very, very unprofessional.

Investigating by mail

LEN: As I understand it, you also carry on an extensive correspondence with other law enforcement agencies through the mail. How does that work?

PRINCE: We've had a large number of agencies that for financial reasons haven't been able to come in and talk with Lucas. We ask them to send us a synopsis of their case, with photographs, and we've had probably close to 400 of those cases mailed in to us. When we can work ourselves in to talk with Lucas for a half-day or a day at a time, we interview him concerning these cases. Right now we've sent back about 175 cases to the different officers. If, during the interview, Lucas indicates that he is involved in it, normally the officers will go ahead and come down to talk with him themselves. We suggest that they do that; they're the ones who know all the details. Others have been eliminated through our interviews. Other times, either through the mail or on the telephone, officers will give us the dates of their homicide, and we can look on our flow chart and maybe eliminate Lucas as being a suspect because he might have been checked by the California Highway Patrol that day and the call came from New Jersey, so he couldn't have been there at that time. Or maybe he was in jail for a traffic warrant, or maybe he was confirmed on a homicide in Louisiana. So there have probably been several hundred cases that have been eliminated just over the telephone or in the mail by knowing that he's confirmed somewhere else.

LEN: Lucas has been here now for eight months. Do you both talk to him on a daily basis?

BOUTWELL: On a near-daily basis; five to six days a week.

LEN: Do you talk to him about the cases?

BOUTWELL: Not too much now. We leave that up to the officers who bring their cases in. We discuss their cases with him. Our main role with him now, other than the mail-in cases that the task force gets, is just to keep him going, keep him cooperating and to brief the officers who come in.

PRINCE: We're there as coordinators. I don't sit in on all the cases. I don't think I could take sitting in these in-

terviews day after day, although I see him daily, several times during the day, since the interview room is right next to my office.

BOUTWELL: We also travel with him frequently.

LEN: So for the last eight months, your work has been Henry Lucas. For Sgt. Prince it's been full-time, and for the Sheriff it's been that plus everything else that a county sheriff has to do. How do you survive being around someone who has killed at least 150 people, killed them in a number of different ways? How do you deal with that when you go home at night to your families?

BOUTWELL: It's just a job that has to be done.

PRINCE: I don't think that we're really unique from any other professional police officer. Any professional police officer could do exactly what we're doing. I have had to guard myself from getting burned out; Clayton Smith and I alternate traveling with him. We won't be with him all the time, because we get very tired of him. You get tired of hearing details of these gory homicides day after day.

BOUTWELL: Bob left on vacation recently and was gone about 10 days. He said he was going to completely forget this place for 10 days. Yet I know personally of at least four times he called back here to see how things were going.

PRINCE: Well, you know, I certainly have an interest in it. It's a professional interest. You're very curious as to whether he's continuing to cooperate; even when you're gone, you're interested in whether he cooperated with whatever agency is in here. Some officers he doesn't like, some agencies he doesn't like, some states he doesn't like.

For example, a sheriff came in from one of the other states and was going to interview Lucas. We gave him the same preliminary information that the sheriff and I always do: how to talk with him, not to call him a liar, just to have a nonchalant kind of talk with him if you want to elicit the information. Well, the sheriff had been in there less than two minutes and he called Lucas a liar on a particular case — a case that had been cleared. That ended the interview. The sheriff had driven, round-trip, close to 3,000 miles, and wasted all that time and all that money, and the interview was stopped, because Henry didn't want to talk to him anymore and told us immediately, "I don't want to talk to any officer from that state." Well, that's been several months ago, and just last week he asked me, "What state was that sheriff from, the one who called me a liar?" I told him I didn't remember exactly what state it was, so he'll talk to officers from that state now, because he can't remember what state it was. Some officers just don't hit it off with him, and they make a dry run. Any professional officer

Continued on Page 17

Criminal Justice Library

We read and review:

Stage-setting for further study of child abuse

Institutional Abuse of Children and Youth.

Edited by Ranae Hanson.

New York, N.Y.: The Hayworth Press, 1982.

156 pp.

By Thomas G. Eynon
Department of Sociology
Southern Illinois University

This collection of articles comprises Volume 4, No. 1 & 2 of *Child and Youth Services*, a journal for youth-service professionals. As the introduction points out, the 14 papers represent a variety of definitions and perspectives organized into five topics.

Three articles define institutional abuse in out-of-home care, families and residential placement. Gil opens with an analysis of physical, sexual, program and system abuse. In this context, program abuse refers to substandard or inhumane treatment, while system abuse is the term used to describe the dehumanizing effects upon children remaining in care beyond reasonable lengths of time. An article by Durkin asserts that victims and their abusers in institutions appear very similar to their counterparts in families, and both sets of actors appear to respond to stresses endemic to institutions and/or families.

The article describing the rights of institutionalized children maintains that if such rights were operationalized into treatment standards, abuse

would be eliminated. "All children have a common right to access to a developmental pathway to productive adult citizenship, consistent with their individual capacities," the author writes. This common right serves as an organizing principle for children's rights to protection, sustenance, development and corrective intervention (therapy and control to prevent harm).

Two articles on corporal punishment list the types of physical abuse used in public and private schools. They discuss actions that lead to physical punishment and the responses to such punishment by students, parents and communities. Clarke, Liberman-Lascoe and Hyman review newspaper articles illustrating the many ways employed to hurt children, 95 percent of whom were physically assaulted for committing non-violent acts such as tardiness or chewing gum in school.

Although only four states have banned corporal punishment, 58 city school districts, and many countries (including all Communist-bloc countries in Europe) have outlawed this form of child abuse. Maurer writes of pressure by some religious groups to use corporal punishment in child care centers, and lays to rest the old cliché, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." Some religious convictions include the notion that it is necessary to "beat the evil that is born in children out of them," and that the First Amend-

ment to the Constitution guarantees this "religious liberty."

Arguments could also be used from the Old Testament (Abraham/Isaac) to support ritual sacrifice of children. Society, however, has an interest in protecting its members from this form of abuse. "Those who are fearful, uncertain, powerless, and who yearn for strong leadership, positive dogma, lack of ambiguity, and revenge on their persecutors, real and imagined, may cling to a talisman (of violence) as a neglected baby clings to a teddy bear," the book notes.

Section Three explores impatient treatment of juvenile health needs (Berkman and Lippold), the abuse of status offenders in private hospitals (Robin), and children's rights on entering therapeutic institutions (Miller and Burt). Hirschbach provides a lucid explanation of abuses caused by frustrated attempts to treat children who are not treatable. "It is not sadism that produces abuse and violence in our residential setting; more commonly it is frustration, the inability of care providers to handle their deep anger at youngsters who remain elusive and defiant, 'who get away with murder.'" Untreatable children are those "who have been exposed to early and prolonged deprivations, both physical and emotional, and show the characteristics of severe in-

ability to form lasting and meaningful interpersonal relationships, inability to control a violent temper, destructive tendencies toward self or others, complete withdrawal from social relations. . . . We can describe such children as asocial" . . . and "children whose capacity and propensity to relate to others have been systematically destroyed by a multitude of placement changes throughout their childhood."

The three articles in Section Four illuminate various responses to institutional abuse of children. Durkin reminds us that specific incidents of abuse are often the result of many circumstances within the institution, and as such, when they result in accusations and investigations, appear to be an attack. This generates defensive reactions by the institution, including denial and/or cover-up actions. Rindfleisch and Baros-Van Hull report findings from a self-administered questionnaire given to 100 direct-care givers in 42 institutions in Ohio. Factors found to be associated with willingness

to use force include: older workers; reared in small communities; seldom participating in decision making; in an organization giving little attention to children's needs; "living-in" on a 24-hour basis; harboring high amounts of resentment toward the children. Mercer's article tells us that "institutional abuse is best prevented by designing programs according to acceptable standards."

The last two articles (Silberberg and Silberberg, and Thomas) look at larger social and ethical issues by suggesting that child-protection attempts often harm children, and using systematic methods of service delivery can lead to the failure of child welfare rather than to its success.

This undersized book addresses large questions ranging from problem definitions, through structural analyses, to a philosophy of therapeutic intervention. Now that we have a conceptual framework, perhaps we are ready for more intensive studies of institutional abuse of children and youth.

Exploring the changing nature of the professional criminal

Career Criminals.

Edited by Gordon P. Waldo.

Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1983.

142 pp.

By James K. Dickerson
San Diego State University

This volume, designed for the professional criminologist and planner, is a collection of papers presented at the 1982 meeting of the American Society of Criminology. The papers deal with specific types of criminal behavior, based on the typological approach to research on crime.

Typological research allows us to order and classify different types of crime and criminals into different categories, which in turn forces us to recognize the similarities and differences among the various types. The materials contained in this volume address three typologies, those of the professional, organized and corporate criminals. These represent a major portion

of the problems of crime as it exists today.

This volume addresses the changing nature of professional crime and the fact that some criminologists are prepared to abandon the concept of professional crime altogether. As the three types of crime overlap, the distinct classification at times is inaccurate, in that they are not completely independent of each other.

Of considerable importance, as regards typology, is the need to clearly categorize the type of crime and its political implications in terms of how it is perceived and labeled. How a crime is identified determines how it is to be investigated, and how goals for success of the investigation are to be set. If wrongly labeled, it may be dealt with on a lesser scale of immediacy or importance, or even be classified as a non-punishable type of criminal activity under current administrative and political guidelines.

There is little agreement among criminologists concerning the

definition and scope of professional crime. Different approaches, semantics, conceptualizations and methodologies have been used in various studies, which have in turn resulted in different findings and conclusions about the same basic study criteria.

Each of the five papers presented in the volume makes a contribution to some aspect of our understanding in the area of career crime and criminals, specifically with the problems of definition and labeling.

Articles within the volume deal with such topics as the "Myth of the Mafia," the "New Purple Gang," and an overview of an investigation into organized crime that was handled as white-collar crime during studies done on removal of hazardous waste materials.

The study of the Mafia is based on in-depth reviews of the testimony of Joseph Valachi and Jimmy Frattiano, both former Mafiosi turned police informants.



Runaways and Non-Runaways in an American Suburb:

An Exploratory Study of Adolescent and Parental Coping

By Albert R. Roberts,
University of New Haven

"Refreshingly concrete and practical"

From the introduction by Albert S. Alissi

Published by The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

\$3.50 (pb)

Who pays for a mistake in issuing a warrant?

Continued from Page 9

seized pursuant to the warrant. The District Court held an evidentiary hearing and, while recognizing that the case was a close one, granted the motions to suppress in part. It concluded that the affidavit was insufficient to establish probable cause. In response to a request from the Government, the court made it clear that Officer Rombach had acted in good faith, but rejected the suggestion that the Fourth Amendment exclusionary rule should not apply where evidence is seized in reasonable, good-faith reliance on a search warrant.

The District Court denied the Government's motion for reconsideration and a divided panel of the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed. The Court of Appeals first concluded that Officer Rombach's affidavit could not establish probable cause to search the Price Drive residence. To the extent that the affidavit set forth facts demonstrating the basis of the informant's knowledge of criminal activity, the information included was fatally stale. The affidavit, moreover, failed to establish the informant's credibility. Accord-

dingly, the Court of Appeals concluded that the information provided by the informant was inadequate under both prongs of the two-part test established in *Aguilar v. Texas*, 375 U.S. 108 (1964), and *Spinelli v. United States*, 393 U.S. 410 (1969). The officers' independent investigation neither cured the staleness nor corroborated the details of the informant's declarations.

The Court of Appeals then considered whether the affidavit formed a proper basis for the search of the Sunset Canyon residence. In its view, the affidavit included no facts indicating the basis for the informant's reliability. Because these deficiencies had not been cured by the police investigation, the District Court properly suppressed the fruits of the search. The Court of Appeals also refused the Government's invitation to recognize a good-faith exception to the exclusionary rule.

The Government's petition for certiorari to the Supreme Court expressly declined to seek review of the lower court's determinations that the search warrant was unsupported by probable cause, and presented only the question

"whether the Fourth Amendment exclusionary rule should be modified so as not to bar the admission of evidence seized in reasonable, good-faith reliance on a search warrant that is subsequently held to be defective."

Granting the exception

In a six-justice majority opinion authored by Justice White, the Supreme Court held that the Fourth Amendment exclusionary rule should not be applied so as to bar the use of evidence obtained by officers acting in reasonable good-faith reliance on a search warrant issued by a detached and neutral magistrate but ultimately found to be invalid. Justice White declared that the exclusionary rule does not automatically preclude the use of evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment. Rather, he wrote, the purpose of the rule is to safeguard everyone's constitutional rights through its deterrent effect on law enforcement. It is not supposed to be a personal constitutional right of a particular defendant.

Justice White noted that "the substantial social costs exacted by the exclusionary rule for the vindication of Fourth Amend-

ment rights have long been a source of concern." Other Supreme Court cases, he observed, "have consistently recognized that unbending application of the exclusionary sanction to enforce ideals of governmental rectitude would impede unacceptably the truth-finding functions of judge and jury.... Particularly when law enforcement officers have acted in objective good faith or their transgressions have been minor, the magnitude of the benefit conferred on such guilty defendants offends basic concepts of the criminal justice system. Indiscriminate application of the exclusionary rule, therefore, may well generate disrespect for the law and the administration of justice" (citations omitted).

The deciding factor in the Court's reasoning in *Leon* appears to be that the officers made a good-faith application for a search warrant and then executed that warrant in a good-faith manner.

In *Leon*, the Court noted, there was no illegality on the part of the police and, therefore, to exclude the evidence in question because the court below issued what later became a defective warrant would not affect future potential police misconduct.

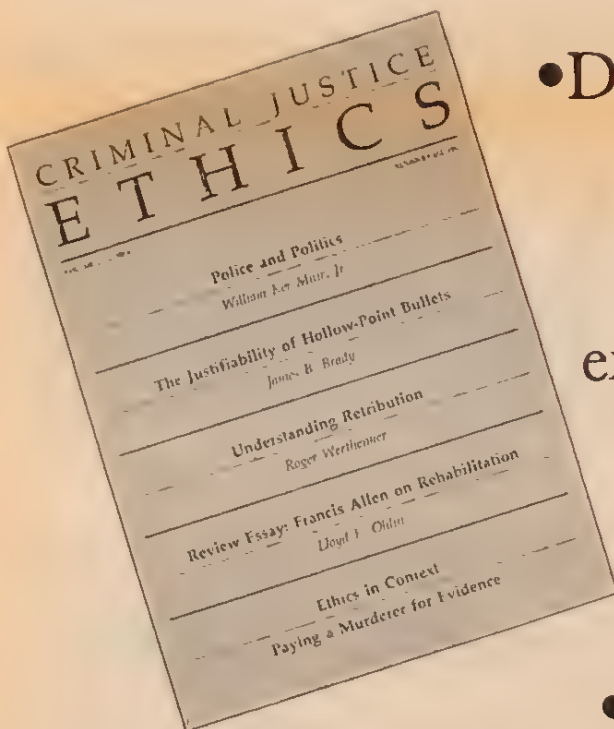
As Justice White declared, "There is no police illegality and

thus nothing to deter. It is the magistrate's responsibility to determine whether the officer's allegations establish probable cause and, if so, to issue a warrant comporting in form with the requirements of the Fourth Amendment. In the ordinary case, an officer cannot be expected to question the magistrate's probable-cause determination or his judgment that the form of the warrant is technically sufficient. Once the warrant issues, there is literally nothing more the policeman can do in seeking to comply with the law. Penalizing the officer for the magistrate's error, rather than his own, cannot logically contribute to the deterrence of Fourth Amendment violations."

The exception to the exception

The Court's decision was clear in holding that the marginal or nonexistent benefits produced by suppressing evidence obtained in objectively reasonable reliance on a subsequently invalidated search warrant cannot justify the substantial costs of exclusion. This is not to suggest, however, that exclusion is always inappropriate in cases where an officer has obtained a warrant and abided by its terms. Nevertheless, the officer's reliance on a magistrate's probable-cause determination and on the

Continued on Page 17



- Deadly force
- Plea bargaining
- The exclusionary rule
- The insanity defense
- The death penalty

Everybody talks about them.
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ETHICS is the journal that analyzes them from a moral point of view.

For more information contact:
 The Institute for Criminal Justice Ethics,
 John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019
 (212) 247-1600

Interpol sizes up world crime rates

Continued from Page 9

Rape Rate (per 100,000 population)	
1. Bahamas	67.77
2. St. Kitts-Nevis	56.39
3. Lesotho	46.16
4. United States	36.00
5. Barbados	23.06
6. Kuwait	18.81
7. Venezuela	15.59
8. Canada	14.06
9. Peru	12.29
10. Chile	12.10

For aggravated assault, the list was headed by the Seychelles, a small island nation in the Indian Ocean. The rankings:

Serious Assault Rate (per 100,000 population)	
1. Seychelles	1,138.52
2. St. Kitts-Nevis	658.61
3. Zambia	383.13
4. South Korea	305.79
5. United States	291.00
6. Lesotho	225.42
7. Tunisia	210.37
8. Malawi	193.18
9. Venezuela	159.34
10. Canada	152.99

The Bahamas led the field for robbery and "violent theft." The rankings:

Robbery Rate (per 100,000 population)	
1. Bahamas	352.25
2. Hong Kong	252.17
3. United States	244.00
4. Venezuela	148.96
5. Tanzania (1979 figures)	132.98

6. Canada	103.71
7. Kuwait	92.41
8. Northern Ireland	84.17
9. Scotland	73.50
10. Barbados	70.86

And which nations were the most crime free? The 1980 statistics show Burundi, a landlocked nation in east central Africa, with only 53.64 crimes per 100,000 people — less than one hundredth of the U.S. rate. Other countries with enviable figures were Turkey, 86.73; the Philippines, 133.99; Burma, 157.14; Oman, 161.80, and Indonesia, 192.64.

If all these figures seem reasonable to you, let me tell you about the tooth fairy. But as Interpol notes, international crime statistics obviously reflect varying degrees of police efficiency and different ways of categorizing crime and keeping statistics. Still, the figures do reassure us that the United States, whose statistics undoubtedly are more complete than most, does not top the world in a single category of crime.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood Post Office, NJ 07675.)

LEN interview: Boutwell and Prince

Continued from Page 14

that goes in there has to hide his feelings — because without a doubt, you have some very strong feelings about someone who has killed like he has, in cold blood. You just have to hide these and be as professional as an officer can.

'Like any other drifter'

LEN: Sheriff, how would you describe Henry Lee Lucas?

BOUTWELL: He's smart. To look at him, he's like any other drifter you see up and down the highway, in the cheap bars or at the Salvation Army, or in and out of your jail on weekends, or whatever. He's very quiet-spoken, very unassuming, he's a pretty smooth operator. He is not an individual you would take to be a serial killer, to look at him or to talk to him. I don't know what his true IQ is; we've been told by some psychologists that it's around 80, but I think they're taking in many factors like education, and so on. He doesn't have much formal education, but the man is smart. He's got a tremendously high street IQ.

LEN: If he wasn't confessing, how many cases would be confirmed?

BOUTWELL: Very few, if any.

PRINCE: Of the 150 cases, only one has been confirmed with a fingerprint. There is another one that has a faint latent print left at the scene that has similar characteristics, but because it is so faint, they can't give a very definite confirmation. Another one that I'm aware of, we do have a very identical composite made at the time of crime. But other than that I'm not sure we would have enough for prosecution on another case.

'In time, certain alerts can be sent out to the various states that there is a serial killer on the road, so he can be looked for.'

If Henry Lucas had been killed a year and a half ago, in a car wreck or a barroom fight or something, there would be lots of unsolved homicides that would remain unsolved from now on. He says that he's involved in approximately 350 homicides, and we were skeptical, as we were when he said he was involved in 100 and then 150. I'm not so skeptical anymore when he says 350.

LEN: This is since 1975?

BOUTWELL: Well, I think we have two confirmed in 1960. He got out of the penitentiary in 1970, and he was out until the latter part of 1971. We have a few confirmed in that period of time. But the bulk of them are since he got out of the penitentiary in August 1975 until he was taken into custody the final time in June 1983. So we have about an eight-year period there.

LEN: An obvious question that warrants attention is what do we do in the future? We don't know how many serial murderers we have now. We certainly know about Henry Lee Lucas, and from the newspaper reports and from what law enforcement has found out, this is not a unique phenomenon. There are other people committing these kinds of crimes in the country. So what do we do in the future about a serial killer?

BOUTWELL: Well, of course it will take good communication on a statewide and a nationwide basis. I don't really know how it should be implemented. My feeling is eventually it will take laws passed within each state to require a police agency to forward information on any homicide that's been unsolved for six months to their state police agency, where a synopsis will be computerized. Those state agencies should be able to communicate with each other, possibly through a central, national agency, to make sure that the information that's fed in gets back. I think in time that certain alerts can be sent out to the various states that there is a serial killer on the road, and possible MOs can be sent out so he can be looked for. Lucas and his traveling companions strewed bodies clear across the United States for a number of years, using various MOs. At times, according to Lucas, they were stopped by officers when they had a body in the car. Other times they were stopped just like we've done here in this county with drifters: You check them out and you just say, "Move on." But if you've got something, anything, to look for, you can start checking these vagrants, and others, out much more thoroughly.



Hungering for justice

Kim Pearman, a California attorney, dishes up hot dogs and free legal advice from the back of his Los Angeles restaurant on Wednesday nights. Pearman's "Law Dogs" emporium offers such items as the Police Dog, the Judge Dog and the Plaintiff Dog.

Wide World Photo

Supreme Court Briefs: Leon opens the door for good faith

Continued from Page 16

technical sufficiency of the warrant he issues must be objectively reasonable [cf. *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 815-819 (1982)], and it is clear that in some circumstances the officer will have no reasonable grounds for believing that the warrant was properly issued.

Suppression, therefore, remains an appropriate remedy if the magistrate or judge in issuing a warrant was misled by information in an affidavit that the affiant knew was false or would have known was false except for his reckless disregard of the truth [*Franks v. Delaware*, 438 U.S. 154 (1978)]. Also, depending on the circumstances of the particular case, a warrant may be so facially deficient — i.e., in failing to particularize the place to be searched or the things to be seized — that the executing officers cannot reasonably presume it to be valid.

The probable-cause standard

In so limiting the suppression remedy, the Court leaves untouched the probable-cause standard and the various re-

quirements for a valid warrant. The good-faith exception for searches conducted pursuant to warrants is not intended to signal the Court's apparent unwillingness strictly to enforce the requirements of the Fourth Amendment. As already suggested, the good-faith exception, turning as it does on objective reasonableness, should not be difficult to apply in practice. When officers have acted pursuant to a warrant, the prosecution should ordinarily be able to establish objective good faith without a substantial expenditure of judicial time, according to Justice White.

It was the final contention of the majority that the officers' good-faith reliance on the magistrate's determination of probable cause was objectively reasonable, and application of the extreme sanction of exclusion is inappropriate.

'The reopened door'

Justice Brennan, in a bitter dissent written on behalf of himself and Justice Marshall, voiced the fear that, in past cases, the Supreme Court had reopened the

door marked "exclusionary rule" further and further to allow in evidence which was secured by "official lawlessness." In *Leon*, Justice Brennan finds the majority's "victory over the Fourth Amendment" to be complete. He declared that the *Leon* decision represents the majority's *piece de resistance* which "ignores the fundamental constitutional importance of what is at stake here." He added that he has no doubt that the *Leon* decision will prove in time to have been a grave mistake.

Whether the standard outlined in *Leon* is one that, as Justice White wrote, should not be difficult to apply in the field, or as Justice Brennan predicted, a grave mistake, is a matter that will be proven only in the lullness of time. One thing remains certain, though: The *Leon* case is one whose progeny will bear watching.

(Jonah Triebwasser is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial attorney in government practice.)

The world at your fingertips. . .

For just \$18, Law Enforcement News brings you the wide world of policing 22 times each year, giving you a timely, comprehensive look at the news that no other publication can match. If you're not already a subscriber, you owe it to yourself to add LEN to your list of standard equipment. Just fill out the coupon below and return it to LEN, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

Name _____ Title _____
Agency _____
Mailing Address _____
City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Apprentice Police Officer. The Dallas, Tex., Police Department is seeking new recruits.

Applicants must be at least 19½ years old, have vision of at least 20/100 correctable to 20/20, and have completed 45 semester hours of college with a grade point average of "C" or better. In addition, all applicants must be U.S. citizens of good moral character, and have a stable background with no felony convictions.

Salary is \$21,060 to \$22,260 depending upon education. Among the fringe benefits are periodic pay raises through the seventh year of service; educational incentives; longevity pay; eight paid holidays; 12 annual sick days; 12 or more days vacation, depending upon seniority; retirement plan; major medical and life insurance, and uniforms provided by the department.

Applicants must successfully complete physical fitness test, psychological, polygraph and medical examinations. In addition, recruits undergo an academy training program of approximately 680 hours.

Inquiries should be directed to: Dallas Police Department, Police Personnel Division, 2014 Main Street, Room 201, Dallas, TX 75201. Tel.: (214) 670-4407. Out-of-state calls: 1-800-527-2948.

Criminal Justice Faculty. The Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections at Southern Illinois University has an opening at the assistant professor level.

Responsibilities of the position include teaching courses that may include law enforcement administration and management, criminal investigation, criminal justice systems, administrative policy and research and evaluation. Other duties include serving on thesis committees and engaging in independent research; publishing articles in refereed journals; participating in the

development of grants.

Qualifications include a doctorate in a discipline directly related to criminal/juvenile justice. ABD's will be considered. Candidates should also show demonstrated performance in teaching and research.

Effective date of employment is spring or fall semester of 1985. Salary is negotiable depending on background, training and experience. Deadline for application is October 12, 1984. To apply, contact: Dr. Nanci Wilson, Search Committee Chairman, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. Tel.: (618) 453-5701.

An equal opportunity employer.

Police Officer. Nantucket Island, Mass., is currently accepting applications for police officer candidates. The police department serves a community of 10,000.

Applicants must pass a general intelligence exam and agility test, and must also undergo an oral interview. All applicants must be U.S. citizens, at least 21 years of age, must possess a high school diploma or the equivalent, be of good moral character and have no criminal history.

Salary is \$15,250 per year, with incentive money paid for education.

Address inquiries to: Randolph P. Norris, Chief of Police, South Water Street, Nantucket, MA 02556.

Patrol Officer. Morganfield, Ky., a community of approximately 4,000, is seeking applicants for the position of patrolman.

Applicants must be at least 21 years old, possess high school diploma or the equivalent, have vision correctable to 20/20, and be U.S. citizens of good moral character.

All candidates must successfully complete a written exam, oral interview and background in-

vestigation. Annual salary starts at \$11,000, with \$3,500 maximum annual incentive paid for education and training. Benefits include city-paid life, health, hospitalization and disability insurance; retirement program, seven paid holidays, and sick leave.

Inquiries and applications should be directed to: Col. E. G. Wilson, Chief of Police, Morganfield Police Department, 118 E. Main Street, Morganfield, KY 42437. Closing date for applications is November 1, 1984.

Police Officers. Oklahoma City invites applications from persons wishing to become police officers. The police department serves a population of approximately 375,000.

Candidates must be at least 21 years old, with height proportionate to weight, vision of at least 20/70 correctable to 20/20, possess a high school diploma or the equivalent, and be U.S. citizens of good moral character with no criminal history.

Accepted applicants must pass one written and comprehension test and two personality inventories. Candidates must also undergo a polygraph exam and oral interview.

Starting salary is \$14,500 per year with paid higher education incentives.

To obtain further information or to apply, write: Recruiting Officer, Oklahoma City Police Department, 800 N. Portland, Oklahoma City, OK 73107.

Police Officers. The City of Portland, Ore., is recruiting police officers on a continuous basis.

Applicants must have completed 90 term hours (60 semester hours) of study at an accredited college or university, must be 21 years of age by the date of appointment, and must be U.S. citizens. Those candidates receiving a passing grade on the written

examination (which will assess the skills, knowledge, abilities and personal attributes required for performance of the job of entry-level police officer) must possess or be able to obtain an Oregon driver's license, and meet all applicable physical and personal character requirements.

Information about exam scheduling and applicant procedures may be obtained from: City of Portland Civil Service Board, 1220 S.W. 5th Avenue, Room 170, Portland, OR 97204. Telephone: (503) 248-4352.

State Traffic Officer (Female). The California Highway Patrol is accepting applications on a continuous basis for female officers.

Applicants must be 20 to 31 years of age (21 by date of appointment), with high school diploma or equivalent (GED or 12 semester units of college). Applicants must possess a valid California driver's license by date of appointment, have vision no less than 20/40 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20 in each eye, along with full color vision and no deficiencies. Height and weight must be proportionate, with height not more than 6 feet 6 inches. In addition, applicants must be U.S. citizens and have no felony convictions.

Selection process will include a written exam, oral interview, physical performance test, medical exam (CHP-paid), and a comprehensive background investigation. Successful applicants are assigned to a comprehensive 20-to-21 week training program at the California Highway Patrol Academy in Sacramento.

Salary is \$1,872 per month during training, and \$1,930 to \$2,338 per month after academy graduation. Benefits include yearly uniform allowance, two weeks vacation per year, 11 paid holidays per year, 12 annual sick days, time and a half for overtime after eight hours, retirement at age 50 with 20 years of service, and health, life and dental insurance.

For further information, contact: Sandy Schneider or Walt Choy, Recruitment Coordinators, California Highway Patrol, Golden Gate Division, 455 8th Street, San Francisco, CA 94103. Telephone: (415) 557-0640.

Campus Police Officers. Georgetown University, in Washington, D.C., is seeking officers for its protective services department.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, a U.S. citizen and a high school graduate. Training and experience minimum requires at least three years of general business, at least one year of which have been in law enforcement or a related field. Applicants must be capable of obtaining a District of Columbia Special Police Commission and have a valid driver's license.

Beginning salary is \$15,496, with overtime available and night differential extra. Educational benefits for self and dependents

available. Excellent benefits and pension plan are provided, along with uniforms and equipment.

Send all inquiries to: Georgetown University Protective Services, 37th and O Streets, N.W., Washington, DC 20057.

Bilingual Police Officers. The city of San Jose, Calif., is seeking police officer candidates who are fluent in both English and Spanish.

In addition to Spanish fluency, applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, be a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, possess 60 college semester units or 90 quarter units, and have vision of at least 20/50, correctable to 20/20.

Salary is \$25,893 to \$31,473 after four years, plus five percent for intermediate POST certificate and additional two and one-half percent for advanced POST certificate. Officers work a four-day, 40-hour week. Equipment is provided, along with \$400 yearly uniform allowance and paid medical and dental plans.

A three-day out-of-town selection process is available to applicants residing more than 100 miles from San Jose. Address all inquiries to: San Jose Police Dept., Recruiting Unit, P.O. Box 270, San Jose, CA 95103-0270. Telephone: (408) 277-4951.

Police Officers (Lateral Entry). The city of Bellevue, Wash., a community of 75,000 with a police department consisting of 111 sworn officers, is seeking experienced law enforcement officers.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, and have a minimum of 12 months experience as a sworn, full-time municipal or county police officer, with at least two years of college.

Salary range is \$1,851 to \$2,226 per month, depending on work background. Top step pay is \$2,372 per month. Benefits include excellent medical, dental and retirement plans; 11 paid holidays and 13 vacation days to start. All uniforms and equipment are provided by the city.

To apply, write to: Personnel Department, City of Bellevue, P.O. Box 1768, Bellevue, WA 98009. Direct telephone inquiries to Lieut. J.D. Egan, at (206) 455-7854.

People Power

Whether you're looking to fill a single position in your agency or recruiting hundreds of new applicants, the Law Enforcement News classifieds give you **people power**.

For as little as \$20, your recruitment ad can reach thousands of talented, qualified candidates, giving you a recruiting edge that is so vitally important in a competitive field like law enforcement.

For more information on how to obtain new personnel through the LEN classifieds, write or call: Law Enforcement News, Advertising Department, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 489-3592

This publication is available in microform.



University Microfilms International

Please send additional information for _____ (name of publication)

Name _____
 Institution _____
 Street _____
 City _____
 State _____ Zip _____

300 North Zeeb Road
 Dept. PR
 Ann Arbor, MI 48106
 U.S.A.

3032 Mortimer Street
 Dept. PR
 London W1N 7RA
 England

Upcoming Events

OCTOBER

15. Legal Update for Law Enforcement Officers. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$35.

15-16. Polygraph Operators' Seminar: The Multiple Technique Approach. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$275.

15-16. Inadequate Protection: The Legal Responsibility of the Security Executive. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$495.

15-16. Drugs and Narcotics: Usage and Investigative Techniques. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

15-17. Intelligence Operations. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$395.

15-19. Crime Scene Technology. Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$300.

15-19. Field Training Officers Program. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

15-19. Homicide: Injury and Death Investigation. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg.

15-26. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$650.

15-26. Criminal Intelligence Analysis. Sponsored by ANACAPA Sciences Inc. Co-sponsored by the Texas Department of Public Safety. To be held in Austin, Tex.

15-26. Supervision of Police Personnel. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

15-November 2. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

15-November 8. School of Police Supervision. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$550.

15-December 15. Basic Police School. Sponsored by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$600.

16-18. Enhanced Performance. Presented by Lifestyle Management Associates Inc. To be held in Hilton Head, S.C. Fee: \$495.

17. Legal Aspects of Private Security. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$60.

17-18. Aircraft Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.

17-18. Sexual and Child Abuse. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$130.

18-19. Informant Management. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$295.

19. Violence in Health Care. Presented by Lifestyle Management Associates Inc. To be held in Savannah, Ga. Fee: \$135.

19. DWI Update. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$60.

20-25. 91st Annual Conference. Sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Salt Lake City. Registration fee: \$75, members.

21-25. 17th Annual Crime School. Sponsored by the Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association. To be held in Springfield, Mass.

22-23. Internal Affairs Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$250.

22-24. Retail Security Seminar. Sponsored by Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$250.

Financial Crime: Detection and Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.

22-25. Latent Finger Prints. Sponsored by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$395.

22-26. Police Budget Preparation. Sponsored by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

22-November 2. Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX). Sponsored by The Pennsylvania State University. To be held at the J. Orvis Keller Conference Center on the University Park Campus of The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$695.

23-24. Street Survival Seminar. Sponsored by Calibre Press. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$65.

24. Oasis Technique Workshop. Presented by the Fort Lauderdale Housing Authority. To be held 10:00-11:30 A.M. at the ACP

convention, Salt Lake City.

24. Civil Liability and the Police. Presented by Webb Consultants Inc. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$100.

24-26. Microcomputer Data Base Management for Law Enforcement. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University, College of Human Development. Fee: \$230.

24-26, 29-31. Advanced Accident Investigation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$460.

24-26. Police Media Relations. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$275.

25-26. Fire and Arson Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$235.

26-27. Street Survival Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Montgomery, Ala. Fee: \$65.

28-November 3. Providing Protective Services. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$1975.

29-30. Training the Trainer. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.

29-30. Dispatcher Stress and Burnout Reduction. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$235.

29-November 2. Microcomputer Programming with a Data Base Management System. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$550.

29-November 2. Supervision of Personnel. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$200.

29-November 2. DWI Enforcement/Instructor Training. Sponsored by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

29-November 2. Workshop for the Police Training Officer. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

29-November 2. Field Training Officer Course. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.

29-November 2. 1984 Annual Conference. Sponsored by the Florida Chapter, Association of Police Planning and Research Of-

ficers. To be held in Orlando. Fee: \$145, members; \$165, non-members.

29-November 2. Police Traffic Radar Instructor. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

30-31. First Annual Corrections Symposium. Sponsored by the Federal Correctional Institution-Lexington. To be held in Lexington, Ky. Individuals wishing to present papers at the symposium should submit manuscripts prior to September 10, 1984.

31-November 1. Employee Theft: Investigation and Prevention. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

NOVEMBER

2-3. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held Lakeland, Fla. Fee: \$65.

5-9. DWI Enforcement: Instructor Training. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

5-9. Internal Affairs. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$300.

5-16. Law Enforcement Officers Planning Seminar. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

6. Police Work Scheduling. Sponsored by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$95.

7-10. 7th Annual Conference. Sponsored by the International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners. To be held in Washington, D.C. Registration fee: \$130.

7-11. 36th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology. To be held in Cincinnati, Ohio.

8. Vicarious Liability. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$105.

8. Identification of Street Drugs and Their Usage. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$42.

8-9. Internal Affairs Investigations. Presented by Milwaukee Area Technical College.

8-9. Targeting on Field-Level Problems for the 80's. Co-sponsored by the International Association for Hospital Security and the American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in New Orleans.

9. Interdepartmental Relations. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$60.

9. Hostage Situations in a Medical Setting. Presented by Lifestyle Management Associates Inc. To be held in Baltimore, Md. Fee: \$135.

12-13. Interrogation for Arson Investigators. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy. Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$225.

12-14. Terrorism in the 80's. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

12-16. Crime Scene Technology. Sponsored by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$300.

12-16. Supervision of Police Personnel. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$300.

12-16. Basic Fingerprinting. Sponsored by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$200.

12-16. DWI Instructor. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

12-16. Advanced Report Writing and Review. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla.

12-16. Police Executive Development. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

13-16. Communication Skills for the Effective Supervisor. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

14. A Positive Approach to Employee Discipline. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$95.

14. Domestic Terrorism. Presented by

Milwaukee Area Technical College.

14. Motorcycle Gangs. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$82.

14-16. Managing the Criminal Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$300.

15. Identification of Street Drugs and Their Usage. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$42.

15-16. Polygraph Seminar: Advanced Chart Interpretation and Numerical Analysis. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$275.

15-16. Kinetic Interview Techniques for Bank Security. Sponsored by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy. Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$225.

15-16. Physical Security: Practices and Technology. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$395.

16-17. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Philadelphia, Pa. Fee: \$65.

19. Auto Theft. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$75, day class; \$40, night class.

19-21. Robbery and Burglary Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$300.

19-21. Public Safety Radio Dispatchers' Seminar. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$235.

20. Credit Card Crime and Fraud. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$195.

26-27. Corruption Control and Internal Investigation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.

26-28. Computer Security for the Security Professional. Presented by MIS Training Institute. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$650.

26-29. Advanced Hostage Negotiating. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.

26-30. Introductory Investigative Techniques. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement.

26-30. Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.

26-30. Automated Crime Analysis. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.

26-30. Computer Technology in Law Enforcement I. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

26-30. Advanced Officer Course. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.

26-December 7. Computer Technology in Law Enforcement I & II. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

26-December 14. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

27-28. Crime Analysis. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$275.

27-29. Vehicle Lamp Examination. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$300.

27-December 8. Baton Training. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.

28. Police Homicide Investigation. Presented by Webb Consultants Inc. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$100.

28. Basic Pressure Point Application. Presented by Milwaukee Area Technical College.

28-30. Advanced Police Internal Affairs Workshop. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$275.

28-30. K-9 Unit Management. Sponsored by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.

Directory of Training Sources

American Society of Criminology, Attn: Sarah Hall, 1314 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212. Tel.: (614) 422-9207.

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, c/o Capt. Stan Carter, Sarasota Police Department, P.O. Box 3528, Sarasota, FL 33578. Tel.: (813) 366-8000.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. Tel.: (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Tel.: (209) 875-6487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. Tel.: (419) 382-5665.

Federal Correctional Institution, Special Programs, FCI/EKU, Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475. Tel.: (606) 255-1158 or (606) 255-6812.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel.: (301) 948-0922.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. Tel.: (312) 953-0990.

International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners, c/o Metropolitan Police Department, Community Relations Division, Room 4125, 300 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20001.

Lifestyle Management Associates Inc., 5350 Poplar Avenue, Suite 410, P.O. Box 17781, Memphis, TN 38187-0781.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

MIS Training Institute, 4 Brewster Road, Framingham, MA 01701. Tel.: (617) 879-7999.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. Tel.: (203) 655-2906.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Orono E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Tel.: (814) 863-0262.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Tel.: (703) 662-7288.

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 588-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-8155.

Webb Consultants Inc., Attn: Prof. Robert J. McCormack, P.O. Box 39078, Holmesburg Station, Philadelphia PA.

Law Enforcement News

Vol. X, No. 16

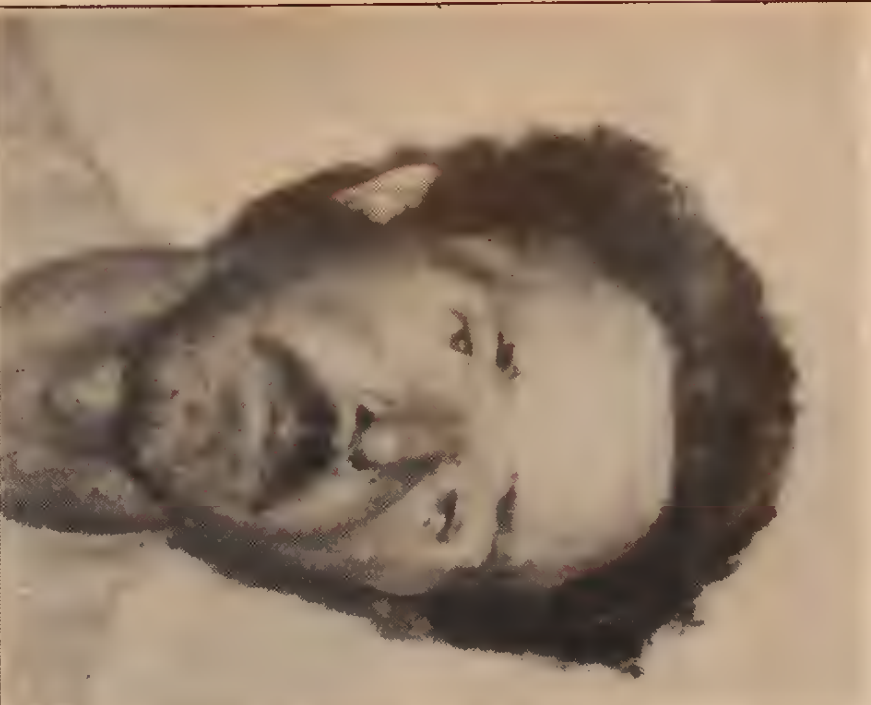
September 24, 1984

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
444 West 56th Street
New York, NY 10019

Where the bodies are buried

Convicted murderer Henry Lee Lucas claims to have killed some 350 people in as many as 36 states. Most of the murders would remain mysteries

for police but for the efforts of a small group of officers in Texas who are coordinating nationwide efforts to link Lucas's claims to the facts of countless unsolved cases. The murder trail starts on page 11.



Also in this issue:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|----|
| Promotional exam flap stirs cry for quotas in New York City | 1 | Supreme Court Briefs: The making of the good-faith exception | 9 |
| Orientation session: American criminal justice leaders get an eyeful of Chinese policing | 6 | Forum: A civil liberties lawyer and a Justice Department official square off on entrapment | 10 |

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
New York, N.Y.
Permit No. 1302